

July 20, 1938

The ANALYST

MID-YEAR

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Review
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Cost of the New Deal to Date
Major Economic Indexes Irregular
Canadian Sentiment Optimistic
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Volume 52

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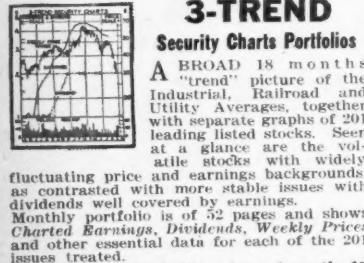
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Statement of Condition, June 30, 1938

RESOURCES

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$801,269,850.66
BULLION ABROAD AND IN TRANSIT	24,343,897.89
U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED	626,756,050.59
STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	91,177,927.99
OTHER BONDS AND SECURITIES	167,707,242.08
LOANS, DISCOUNTS AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES	654,026,782.71
BANKING HOUSES	35,166,169.41
OTHER REAL ESTATE	• 6,780,510.74
MORTGAGES	11,402,198.26
CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCE LIABILITY	22,644,464.99
OTHER ASSETS	7,991,978.67
	<u>\$2,449,267,073.99</u>

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS:	
CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,270,000.00
SURPLUS	100,270,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	31,998,651.39
	<u>\$232,538,651.39</u>
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	17,129,505.77
RESERVE FOR TAXES, INTEREST, ETC.	2,492,769.87
DEPOSITS	2,152,228,097.07
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	24,070,566.89
LIABILITY AS ENDORSER ON ACCEPTANCES AND FOREIGN BILLS	14,234,040.91
OTHER LIABILITIES	6,573,442.09
	<u>\$2,449,267,073.99</u>

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNDERWRITERS TRUST COMPANY

At the Close of Business on the 30th Day of June, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash on hand including Gold and Silver bars and Bullion.	\$719,821.71
Due from banks:	
Due from approved reserve depositories	\$1,612,317.04
Items in process of collection, including exchanges	652,588.77
	<u>2,264,905.81</u>
Bond and stock investments, viz:	
United States Government securities (direct and fully guaranteed)	1,419,543.34
Other public securities (Domestic)	2,511,651.57
Other bond and stock investments	470,117.79
	<u>4,401,312.70</u>
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral.	4,655.83
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.	2,300,520.32
Bonds and discounts purchased not secured by collateral.	1,673,446.36
Bonds and mortgages owned.	350,151.58
Real estate, viz: Other real estate.	4,274.50
Customers' liability on acceptances (per contra).	11,954.58
Other assets	87,214.50
	<u>\$11,907,409.49</u>

LIABILITIES

PREFERRED (not secured):	\$875,723.87
Demand	557,364.20
Time	
SECURED:	
Demand	813,738.95
Time	519,536.30
NOT PRE-FERRED NOR SECURED	
Including certified checks, cashier's checks, certificates of deposit, etc. Demand	5,541,128.96
Time	1,484,100.23
Due to banks, trust companies, and bankers	18,147.39
	<u>9,809,737.90</u>
Liability on acceptances (per contra).	116,954.58
Capital account, viz:	94,489.70
Capital stock	1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	824,953.98
Dividends declared, not yet payable.	1,896,953.98
Reserves	51,273.33
	<u>\$11,907,409.49</u>

MEMORANDUM: LOANS AND INVESTMENTS PLEDGED TO SECURE LIABILITIES	\$1,258,772.64
Bonds, stocks, and securities (other than U. S. Government securities)	
Total pledged (excluding rediscounts).	\$1,258,772.64
Pledged:	
Against U. S. Government and postal savings deposits.	\$257,761.89
Against public funds of State of New York and municipal corporations authorized by the Legislature to require security.	\$36,109.70
With Superintendent of Banks as required by law.	99,714.75
For other purposes.	65,186.30
Total pledged	\$1,258,772.64

JUL 20

The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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Vol. 52, No. 1331

New York, Wednesday, July 20, 1938

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Technical indications of a turn for the better in business, which became visible in more or less logical sequence in the first and second quarters, have become more emphatic this week, especially with respect to rising bond, stock and cyclical commodity prices. Except for a sharp rise in steel ingot production, however, evidence of anything very emphatic in the way of an actual increase in the physical volume of business is not yet very impressive.

In order to try to help to answer the question whether the recent change in business sentiment is temporary or whether it indicates that the bottom of the depression has been passed we have constructed a new index of cyclical commodity prices. This index is shown on the large chart on the next page. It is a weighted average of certain commodities having ready markets which tend to fluctuate with a high degree of correlation with THE ANNALIST Index of Business Activity, namely, steel scrap, hides, zinc, lead, silk and wool. The weighting, however, is mostly for the purpose of giving each commodity equal weight after allowance for cyclical amplitudes, although steel scrap and hides have arbitrarily been given slightly heavier weights.

This index at the moment is quite positive in its indications. It suggests that specific inventory "situations" have been cleared up; hence, on the assumption that the 1937-38 business decline was caused largely by excessive inventories, that the bottom of the depression has been passed. At no time since 1932, at any rate, has a rise such as the one that began toward the middle of June failed to be accompanied by some kind of an advance in the business index.

The current rise, on the other hand, resembles the one that occurred in the third quarter of 1932, which turned out to be premature. At that time people became frightened by the danger of inflation, the political outlook was unfavorable and the banking situation unsound. Today people are still afraid of inflation (some are probably hopeful that there will be a little) and the political outlook is so uncertain that the mere possibility that the Republicans and the conservative Democrats may gain a few seats is regarded op-

timistically. But there appears nothing of immediate danger comparable with the unsound banking situation of 1932.

In the long run, however, the present rate of increase in the Federal deficit is certainly as dangerous as the banking situation was a few years ago; and to the extent that the current reversal in business sentiment and activity is based on government expenditures, the current recovery may be expected to be merely temporary. As the rate of spending increases, additional increments clearly produce proportionately less effect on business. At the rate of increase suggested by recent announcements from Washington it looks as if the point would quickly be reached at which business activity, assuming that it will increase from the present level, will run afoul of another reaction similar to those that punctuated the 1933-36 recovery. It would not be surprising if such a reaction should set in before the year is out.

One reason why it is unwise to count on an uninterrupted recovery is that at no time since 1933 has there been a complete recovery in the flow of new capital into industry. There was some increase in the volume of new capital flotations in 1935 and 1936, but the saturation point was quickly reached in 1937. Another increase is now under way, but there is no reason to suppose that the saturation point is any higher now than it was in 1937. It may indeed be lower in view of the heavier taxes that will be necessary to support the Federal Government, and in view of other comparatively recent developments which, even though they may have been undertaken with the best intentions in the world, can scarcely fail, so far as the immediate future is concerned, to have a restraining influence on

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the flow of new capital into industry. Among these developments are such things as government competition in new as well as old fields, anti-trust action, and the recent government-influenced reduction in steel prices without any reduction in labor costs. One wonders whether the recent \$100,000,000 steel offering would have gone over so well if it had been made after instead of before the reduction in steel prices.

The tax burden will serve as a serious restraint on natural recovery forces. The American Federation of Investors has issued today a compilation showing that total taxes paid by 150 American companies in 1937 amounted to \$1,631,284,094, as against \$1,258,438,806 for 143 companies in 1936 and \$681,648,286 for 124 companies in 1932. Total taxes in 1937 amounted to \$514 per employee, \$2.62 per common share and \$291 per common stockholder.

TABLE I. PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY, DIVIDENDS AND INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

	Year Ended	Business. Dividends. June 30. Taxes
1925	+7	1926 +13
1926	+2	1927 +12
1927	+2	1928 +2
1928	+1	1929 +3
1929	+6	1930 +2
1930	-15	1931 -23
1931	-14	1932 -43
1932	-18	1933 -29
1933	+13	1934 +10
1934	+4	1935 +34
1935	+8	1936 +30
1936	+14	1937 +51
1937	+4	1938 +22
1938	+26	1939 +24

*First six months of 1938 compared with entire year 1937. †Annual rate, first six months of 1938, compared with entire year 1937. ‡Latest revised Treasury estimate.

As shown by Table I, the recent decline in business activity has been one of the sharpest on record, which means that corporation income tax receipts in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, are bound to be much lower. The decline in corporation earning power, together with the after-effects on the undistributed profits tax, has produced an even steeper decline in dividend payments, so that individual income tax receipts in fiscal 1939 are also bound to shrink. The latest revised estimate of the Treasury places probable income tax receipts for fiscal 1939 24 per

cent lower than those of fiscal 1938. Some observers appear to regard this as an underestimate of revenues, but the chances are that it is an overestimate unless the current upturn in business activity turns out to be more vigorous than might reasonably be expected. If this is correct, there will be ever-increasing pressure on the part of the Federal Government for heavier taxation. Even the generally "bullish" implications of a gain in Republican and conservative Democrat seats in Con-

gress are damped to some extent by the fact that the greater this gain the stronger the pressure will be to secure increased revenue.

As an indication of what is happening to the Federal revenues, income tax receipts in the first fifteen days of the new fiscal year were 45 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year; miscellaneous internal revenue, 10 per cent lower; customs receipts, 40 per cent lower; total general fund receipts, 32 per cent

lower. These figures are much too small a sample to be conclusive, but they are straws showing which way the wind is blowing.

The Federal Government on the one hand is making a valiant effort, through its various housing and mortgage-guaranteeing schemes, to bring about a revival in the construction industry. But on the other hand the Federal and the State and local governments are doing much to prevent improvement in the real estate situation. A good example of what is being done is afforded by the efforts being made at the New York State Constitutional Convention to "liberalize" various safeguards against excessive taxation of real estate. Some real estate experts believe there is real danger that efforts now being made to raise the municipal debt limitation above the present level of 10 per cent of assessed valuation will succeed. Other attempts of this sort include efforts to secure the exemption of various public projects from debt limitations. In some localities debt limitations are being evaded by excessive assessments. In the first six months of this year, I am reliably informed, the market value of real estate in Manhattan, as indicated by actual sales, was nearly 20 per cent less than the total assessed valuation of the various properties sold.

Thus far the current business recovery has been based largely on improved demand for consumers' nondurable goods and speculative demand for raw materials. This is good as far as it goes, but it may not go very far, probably not far enough by itself to produce a recovery of more than four to six months' duration. Thus far even the automobile industry has shown no definite sign of recovery, as shown by the fact that new car registrations in June, on a seasonably adjusted basis, paralleled the decline shown by General Motors dealers' sales. It will be necessary to discover definite signs of improvement in the demand for heavy industrial products before it will be safe to count on anything more than a four to six months' recovery.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Vol. 52
No. 1331

The ANNALIST

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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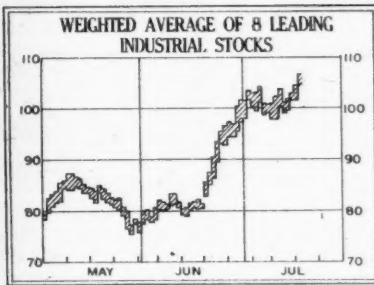
THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone Lackawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of the New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid) \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

JUL 20

Financial Markets: Stocks Break Through Resistance Level in Heavy Trading

CONTINUING the generally horizontal course which had characterized stock price movements since the beginning of July, stocks remained within a rather narrow range during the earlier part of the past week. The market as a whole displayed a conspicuous ability to resist selling during this period and on Monday and Tuesday the broad advance was extended by a rally carrying many leading stocks through the resistance level established earlier this month.

The week under consideration began with a limited advance last Wednesday morning, followed by a rather severe reaction during the final hour of trading. This reaction was of particular significance in that it was the first correction since the end of June which was accompanied by an important increase of activity. Prices receded further on Thursday but the volume of trading diminished appreciably.



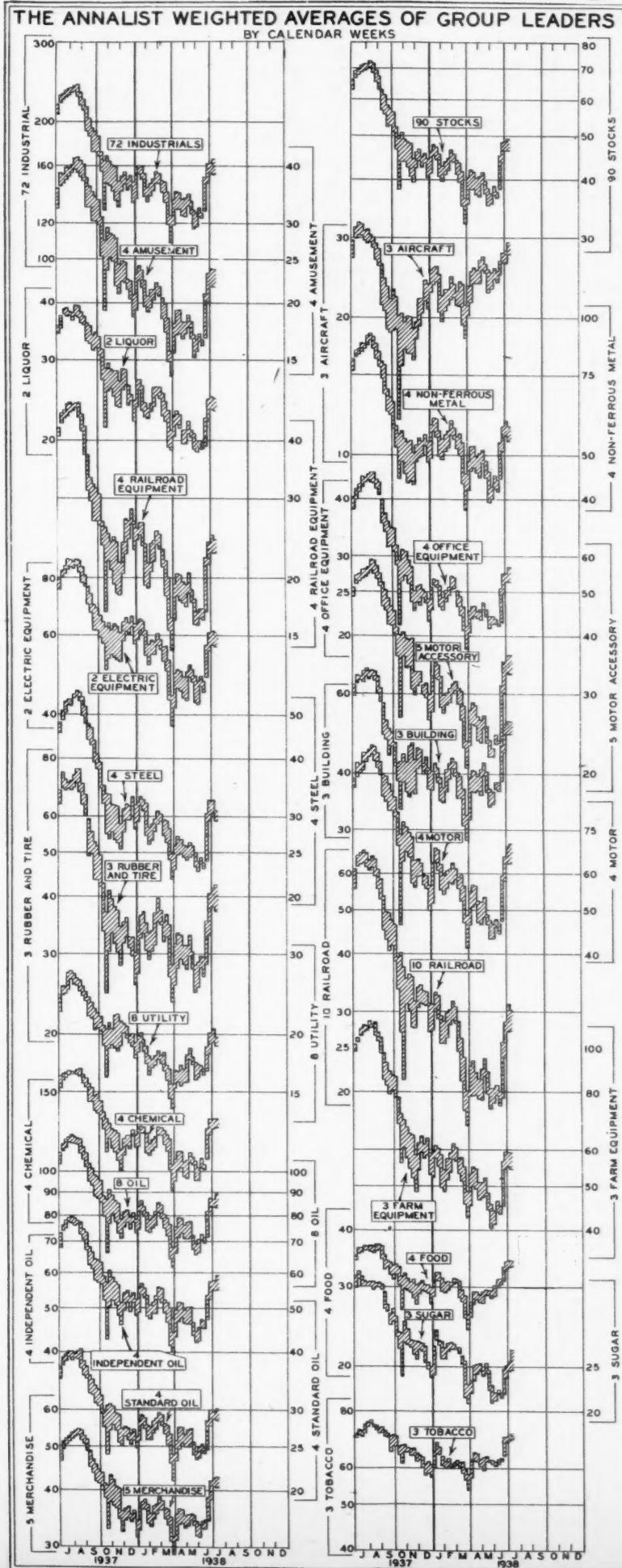
	High	Low	Last.
July 11	100.9	97.8	98.2
July 12	102.3	97.8	101.8
July 13	103.5	100.2	100.5
July 14	101.1	99.7	99.6
July 15	101.9	99.7	101.1
July 16	102.9	101.5	102.0
July 17	104.4	101.5	104.3
July 18	106.6	104.6	106.3

On Friday stocks showed a small net gain, chiefly as the result of a late rally, but the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange fell below a million shares for the first time in a full session since the beginning of the upward move. There was a further slight recovery on Saturday, followed on Monday by a more vigorous advance into new high ground. On Tuesday the advance continued with heavier trading.

Although the improvement of the past week has produced substantial gains in several groups of stocks, the advance has been a little irregular and many of the less active issues have shown little noteworthy change. Among the stocks that have penetrated their previous highs of the move, however, have been General Motors, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, National Cash Register, Fairbanks Morse, U. S. Pipe and Foundry and Philip Morris.

On the other hand, many of the leading food, utility, railroad, oil, nonferrous metal, chemical, aviation and can stocks showed relatively moderate price changes through Monday. Among the few important stocks that have worked lower during the past week are Pacific Gas and Electric and Lake Shore Mines.

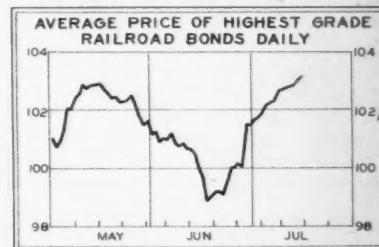
Although, so far as the market as a whole is concerned, the net result of price movements during the past week has not been particularly spectacular, technical observers have placed a favorable interpretation on it. This judgment was based in part upon the failure of prices to decline more severely on Thursday following the sharp break of the day before. Such a reaction might of course have been expected to bring in an appreciably heavier volume of stock, so that in one respect this brief readjustment provided a significant, although admittedly inconclusive, test of the market's position. That stocks in general had held to a horizontal course



rather than experiencing a more widespread reaction was in itself regarded by many investors as a definitely favorable indication.

It is true that business activity has as yet made only a small recovery and that during the next few months financial sentiment is likely to be influenced to an important extent by developments in the capital goods industries. Even in the absence of conclusive indications of a general improvement, however, optimistically inclined investors continue to regard such factors as firmness in bond prices and continued strength of some industrial raw material prices as being of great significance.

With respect to bond prices it may be pointed out that railroad issues in particular (whose weakness was one of the outstanding features of the security markets during May and June) have continued to be fairly strong.



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
1.	101.64	101.19	101.29	107.30	104.52	
2.	101.74	101.22	101.05	101.37	107.71	104.76
3.	101.74	100.94	100.73	107.25	104.67	104.78
4.	101.05	100.97	101.51	107.08	104.66	104.78
5.	101.86	101.31	101.37	106.88	104.71	
6.	102.15	101.04	102.01	101.49		
7.	102.22	101.24	102.01	100.46	106.71	104.51
8.	102.28	100.89	100.30	106.52	104.61	104.54
9.	102.64	100.80	102.42	100.28	106.22	104.54
10.	102.64	100.84	102.54	105.92	106.01	
11.	102.85	100.67	102.84	100.23	105.88	105.03
12.	102.72	102.74	102.82	99.99		
13.	102.79	100.67	102.82	99.27	105.45	105.08
14.	102.81	100.48	102.83	99.27	105.20	104.96
15.	102.99	99.98	102.88	99.46	105.13	104.96
16.	103.16	99.67	102.60	99.76	104.46	105.08
17.	98.92	102.64	102.40	99.81	103.97	105.14
18.	103.09	99.03	102.60	99.76	103.95	105.18
19.	103.09	102.40	102.40	99.81	103.97	105.14
20.	99.27	102.42	99.49			
21.	99.25	102.22	99.76	104.20	105.13	
22.	99.18		100.82	103.97		
23.	99.64	102.28	100.82	103.46	105.13	
24.	100.06	102.30	100.82	103.61	105.25	
25.	100.08	102.42	100.82	103.51	105.80	
26.	102.18	100.85	103.31	105.70		
27.	100.18	101.74	100.85			
28.	100.04	101.54	101.09	103.36	105.62	
29.	101.51		101.09	102.97		
30.	101.48	101.04	101.90			
31.	101.64	100.99	101.44			

	January	February	March	April	May	June
3.	108.14	13.	108.26	22.	107.05	
4.	108.33	14.	108.41	24.	107.10	
5.	108.34	15.	108.45	25.	106.64	
6.	108.21	17.	108.19	26.	105.78	
7.	108.09	18.	107.94	27.	105.38	
8.	108.11	19.	107.18	28.	105.14	
10.	108.06	20.	107.05	29.	105.30	
11.	108.26	21.	107.25	31.	105.46	
12.	108.31					

Note—This average has been recomputed back through January, 1938, to include only seven bonds. Figures are comparable to those prior to 1938.

Although optimistically inclined investors can point to a wide variety of reports that may be given a favorable interpretation, the fact remains that many of the uncertainties which have contributed to pessimism over recent months are still present. Together with the noneconomic complications in the domestic situation, there may also be noted a moderate decline of stock prices in London and the revival of disturbing rumors concerning the European situation.

It is worth pointing out, however, that many of the adverse factors are of such a character that they might easily undergo a material change within a short period of time. Assuming that a more serious crisis is avoided, as on several threatening occasions in the recent past, the nature of financial sentiment over the shorter term is likely to be influenced largely by the character of second quarter financial statements as well as by the rate of activity in the heavy industries.

M. C.

The Chances For and Against a Continuation of the Advance in Stock Prices

In considering the outlook for security markets we shall examine the following factors: (1) Fundamental economic characteristics of the situation; (2) Statistical analogy between present situation and that at the end of important business downswings in the past; (3) Noneconomic influences.

The great fundamental strength of the general economic situation need not be discussed in detail for readers of *The Annalist*. The financial situation is, of course, a tremendously strong one, with the country's gold supply approximately three times what it was in 1929, although the general level of commodity prices and business is much lower. Business has been up to normal for one year out of the past eight and most of the time has been far below normal. In length and severity the depression of the Nineteen Thirties is unquestionably the worst in the history of the country not excluding the post Civil War depression of the Eighteen Seventies. As a result of growth of population, obsolescence, and wear, tremendous shortages have accumulated during these seven lean years. Plans for business expansion have been held back and development of new inventions and processes postponed. There exists an abnormally large number of things for capital to do and an unusually

large amount of capital to do it with, available at almost incredibly low rates.

Of course this does not necessarily mean that business must immediately begin to expand. This same condition has existed for several years. Although there are plenty of things to do and plenty of money to do them with, an all important element is lacking, business confidence.

Let us now examine some of the statistical characteristics of the present position of the financial markets and compare them with other situations in the past. The following table shows the number of months that the downswing in common stocks has run, in comparison with the duration of important downswings in the past:

1893	5	1919-20	14
1895-96	12		
1899-1900	7	Average	9
1903	8	1937-38	10
1907	10		

The decline in stock prices has already run as long as most of the declines shown in the table, and longer than the average. In constructing this table we have re-

corded all the important cyclical downswings in common-stock prices of the past fifty years, with the exception of 1916-17 (excluded because it occurred during the war period), and three abnormally long declines, those of the Eighteen Seventies, early Eighteen Eighties and 1929-32. These three unusually long declines appear to have been of an entirely different character than the others which developed in this period. There is, moreover, no reason to believe that the present situation is analogous to that in 1873, 1882 or 1929.

The following table shows, for the same depressions, the number of months from the start of the downswing in general business activity to the beginning of the following upswing:

1893	14	1919-20	13
1895-96	14		
1899-1900	9	Average	12
1903	13	1937-38	10
1907	10		

On the basis of this comparison it is entirely reasonable to expect business to begin to recover some time within the

next few months, unless the present depression is going to be longer than average.

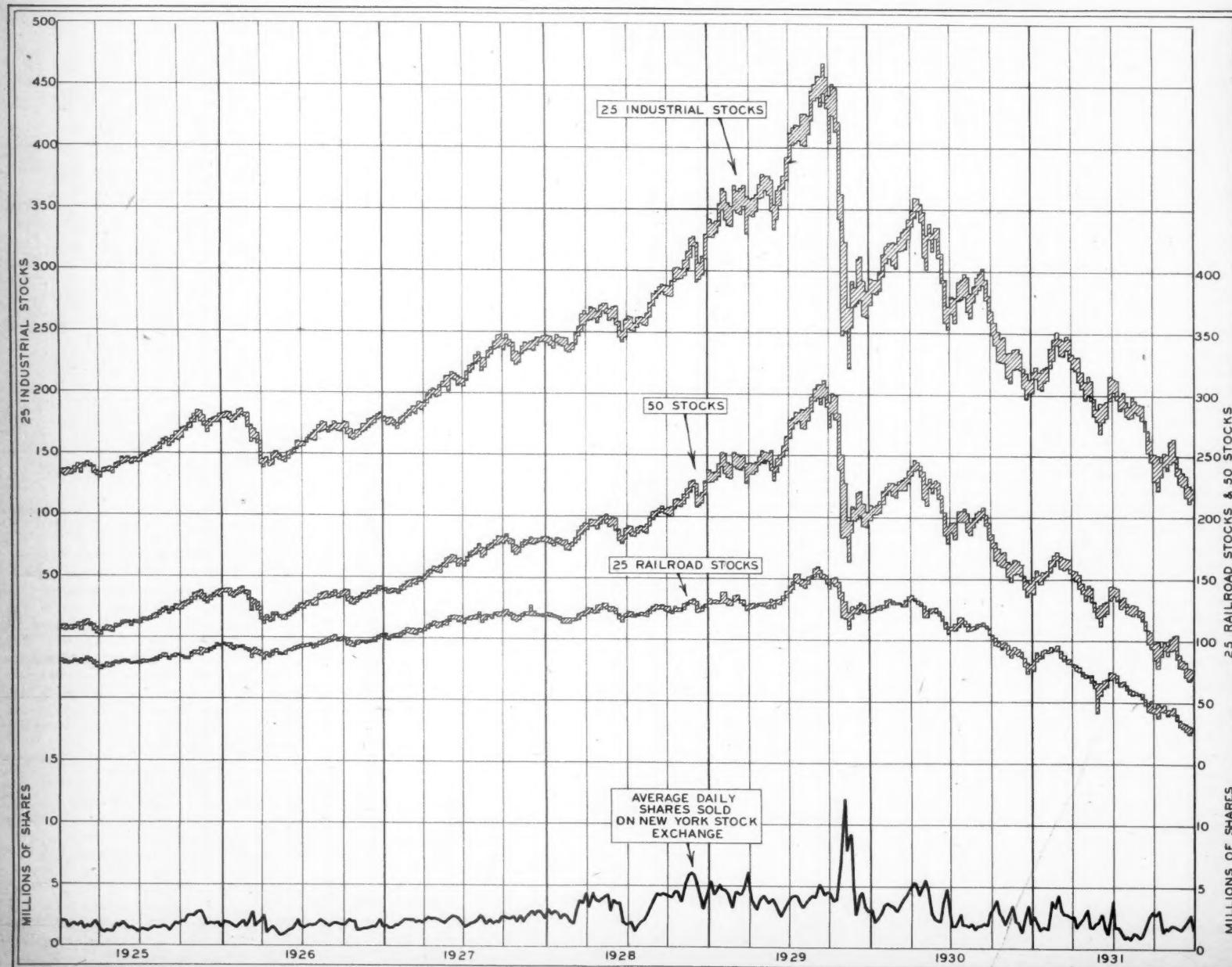
A number of other characteristics of the present situation are similar to those obtaining at the end of cyclical downswings in general business activity and common stock prices in the past:

(1) Commodity prices, after declining rapidly for several months, have tended to flatten out. In the past general wholesale commodity prices have often shown a similar tendency at the beginning of a business upswing, although usually there has been no important advance in general wholesale prices until after at least several months of substantial expansion in the volume of business activity. (This should not be confused with the movement of raw material prices, which usually begin to improve much earlier.)

(2) Prices of important industrial raw materials have improved rather substantially during the past month. In the past raw material prices have often, although not invariably, begun to advance at about the time that recoveries in business activity have set in.

(3) Commercial loans have declined rather substantially over the past several months and are still following a downward trend at the present time. This tendency

The New York Times Stock Market Averages



has always appeared in past depressions and recoveries.

(4) Bond prices have recently improved substantially. In the past bond prices have almost invariably made an important advance before recovery in business set in and usually before the start of any well defined recovery in common stocks.

(5) Inventories of manufacturers and distributors have declined substantially during the past three quarters. A similar tendency has developed in the past during depressions and the early stages of recoveries. This is a particularly important consideration at the present time because the expansion of inventories in the metal-consuming industries was the only really important weakness in the business and financial situation a year ago. (It is true that stocks of raw materials in the hands of primary producers are in most cases large, but this is of little importance because such stocks have in the past always tended to increase rather rapidly during a business downswing, and the peak has usually been reached at or a little later than the date of the start of the next business upswing.)

(6) Business and financial sentiment has been extremely pessimistic during the recent months and many business men have arrived at the conclusion that there is little hope of improvement. Admittedly there are a number of abnormal characteristics in the present situation which give rather more basis than usual for a belief of this sort, but nevertheless it is true that in the past important recoveries have usually set in in an atmosphere of extreme pessimism.

(7) Common stock prices, after falling to rather low levels, have tended to recover. Volume of trading has been relatively light although tending to expand on advances. The recovery in stock prices has evoked widespread comment as not being justified by concurrent improvement in business. In this respect the situation corresponds to that at the start of im-

portant advances and declines in stock prices in the past which, it has been almost universally agreed at the time, were entirely unjustified by known business and financial conditions.

It will thus be seen that in many respects the present situation is similar to that which has prevailed in the past at the start of important recoveries in business and security prices.

Noneconomic Factors

If we could base our calculations entirely upon business and financial factors, it would seem that we should regard the chances of an important recovery in business and security prices beginning some time during the last half of 1938 as high. We might also give some weight to the possibility that any improvement setting in now may constitute the start of a great world inflation, resulting from the tremendous inflationary forces that have been created during the past seven years and the beginning of the main recovery from the great depression of the Nineteen Thirties. Of course, we cannot base calculations entirely on such factors. Allowance must be made for unsettled political and labor conditions in this country and abroad and for the possibility of a general European war developing. The writer does not rate these disturbing influences as heavily as many business analysts do, for the reason that it is improbable that European war will be started by any nation except Germany and that it is improbable that Germany will start one unless she is sure of the support of Italy. Yet there are strong reasons for believing that Italy could not be relied upon by Germany in such a situation.

The political and labor situation in this country appears a much more important obstacle to recovery than the danger of European international disturbances. There has been some suggestion in recent months, however, of a drift of public sentiment in a more conservative direction. Undoubtedly a great deal depends upon

the outcome of the November elections. If it confirms the belief that sentiment has begun to shift to the conservative side, that would, of course, improve the chances of business recovery.

If the elections do not show such a shift, the situation would probably become still more difficult for the investor. It may be assumed, we believe, that under such conditions further business regulatory legislation would be enacted and that possibly some more strongly inflationary measures would be passed. Under such circumstances the investor would have the difficult and very unpleasant task of balancing one set of dangers against the other.

When we consider all the above influences it is apparent that the present situation is an extremely difficult one. It is largely a question of estimating to what extent the operation of fundamental economic forces will be retarded or blocked by unfavorable noneconomic factors. Political, labor and international developments are likely to have an unusual degree of influence upon the course of business and the financial markets over the next year or two.

Immediate or Delayed Recovery?

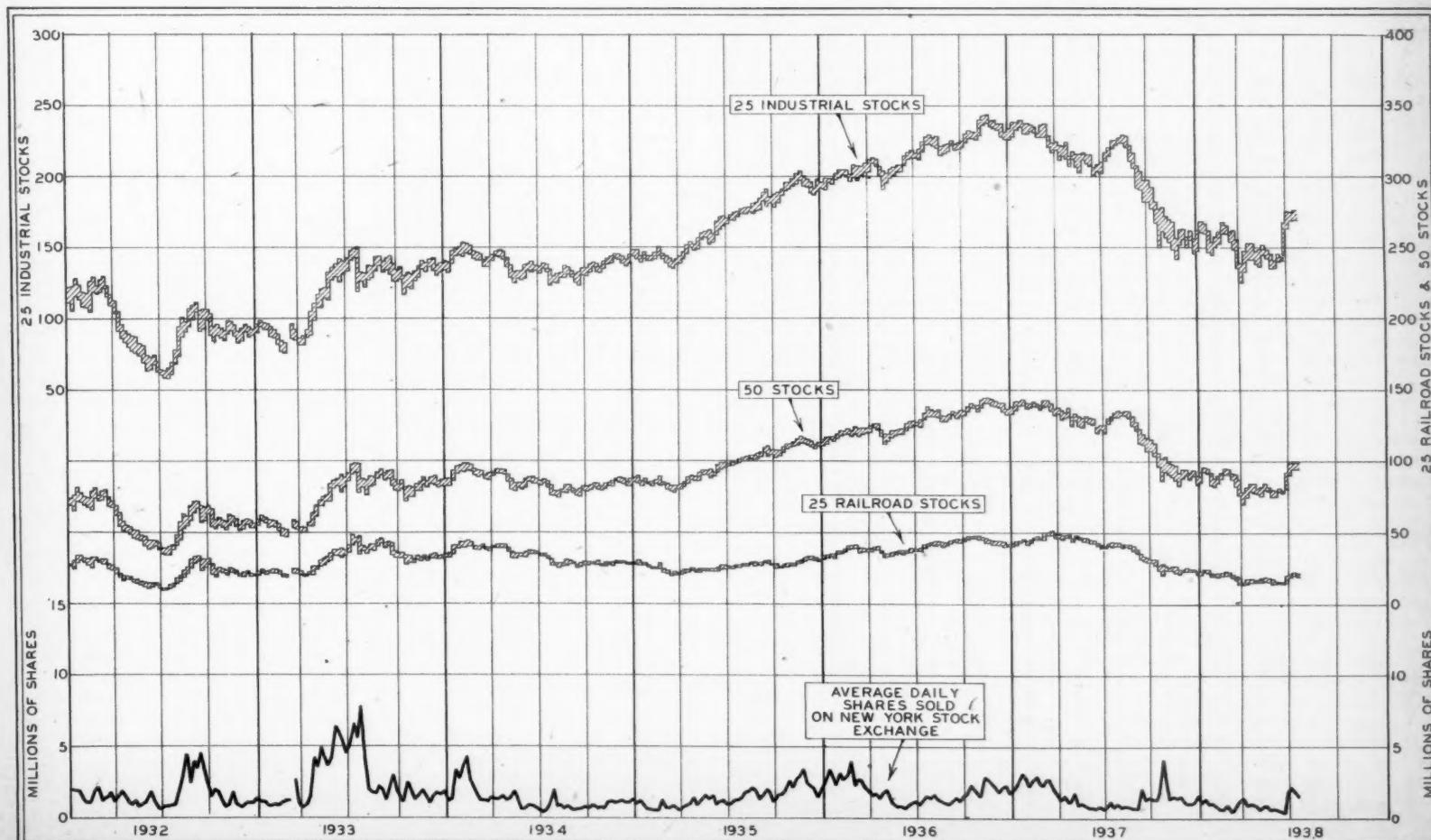
It is important to note that, in the past, recoveries in general business activity and in common stock prices have not always set in immediately after the end of a major decline. In 1893-94, for example, there was an interval of almost a year between the end of the downswing in business and the beginning of the following upswing. Again, in 1903-04, although business stopped declining in December, 1903, a definite recovery tendency did not develop until the Fall of 1904. There was a similar interval in 1932-33. Business ended its decline in the Summer of 1932 but made only a minor improvement in the Fall which was followed by another decline in the first quarter of 1933. A definite recovery tendency did not set in until the second quarter of 1933. With

common stock prices the tendency to hesitate and to follow an approximately horizontal trend between the end of the downswing and the beginning of an upswing is even more pronounced. See, for example, the last half of 1884, the Winter of 1893-94, the third quarter of 1900, the Winter and Spring of 1903-04, the interval between December, 1920 and August, 1921, the Winter and Spring of 1923-24, and the interval between July, 1932 and April, 1933.

It is entirely possible that in the present situation the end of the downswing in business activity will not be followed immediately by the beginning of a major upswing. The pattern might be similar to that followed in the examples given above. There is an even greater possibility that something similar may develop in the case of common stock prices. It would not be at all surprising if the first recovery in common stocks from the 1937-38 decline were followed by a relapse when business and financial sentiment would become extremely pessimistic.

From our review of the chief elements of the situation we conclude that there is a good probability that the main downswing in general business activity and common stock prices has ended. Whether a major improvement is setting in at the present time is less certain. In the past there has frequently been a temporary recovery after the end of an important downswing in business and common stock prices followed by a relapse to depression levels. We believe that there is at least an even chance that something of the sort will develop before the next major upswing in business and common stock prices gets definitely under way. From an investment standpoint, however, the feature of greatest importance in the present situation is the probability that the next broad movement in business and common stock prices, whether it is setting in now or will begin only after a considerable interval, is likely to be strongly upward.

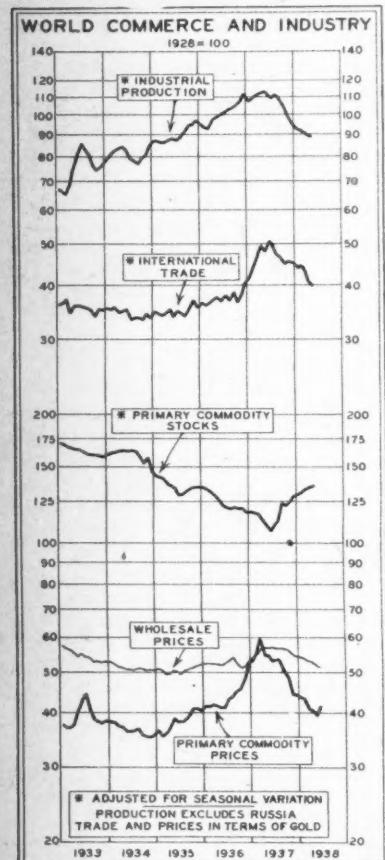
25 Rails, 25 'Industrials' and 50 Stocks



American Price Upturn Brightens Foreign Prospects; World Output Again Lower

By WINTHROP W. CASE

THE outstanding development in the world economic outlook during the past month has been the rise in commodity prices. Although world industry and international trade continued to shrink, and the stocks of primary commodities to increase, the upturn in prices that began early in June was the first encouraging sign in the economic firmament in many months.



The United States has been recognized since the beginning as the key to the latest world recession. With the onslaught of the depression in this country last year, the value of our imports fell practically 50 per cent (see chart of United States foreign trade), and even the physical volume (entirely divorced from prices) declined by around 33 per cent. In recent years we have accounted for up to 12½ per cent by value of the imports of the world, and a halving of our purchases abroad therefore caused a drop in world imports of over 6 per cent. The effects were twofold. In the first place, the countries supplying the raw materials most affected by our slump suddenly found their largest market greatly curtailed, thus reducing the actual amount of rubber, hides, tin, silk, wool, etc., that they could sell. Secondly, the prices for the smaller amounts they did sell were also lower, owing to the reduced demand. In consequence, the total value of what many of the agricultural and raw material countries were still able to sell abroad showed a heavy loss from a year before.

Thus, during January-April of this year the exports of Latin-American countries totaled only 368 millions of our old gold dollars, against 518 during the same period last year, according to statistics of the League of Nations. Exports from Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) fell to 173 millions, from 202. Exports from Asia, excluding Japan and China, similarly dropped to 486 millions of old gold dollars, from 584 last year.

One of the most striking aspects of the world recession so far has been the maintenance of international trade outside of

the United States (and Japan and China), and it has been this that has moderated the decline in activity abroad compared with the disastrous drop in this country. The raw material and agricultural countries, which the curtailment of our imports had hit the hardest, had previously had a very favorable year in their export trade and had consequently built up large foreign balances. These balances were what have enabled them to maintain their imports in the face of the sharp drop in their sales abroad.

This is brought out in the accompanying chart of foreign trade of important groups of countries, prepared by the Institut fur Konjunkturforschung.¹ The exports of fourteen non-European agricultural countries dropped from 110 per cent of the 1929 average in April-June, 1937, to only 80 per cent in the first quarter of 1938, a decline of more than 27 per cent, against a decrease of barely 5 per cent in their imports. The decline in the ex-

ports of European agricultural countries was much more moderate, largely because the United States is far less important to them as a customer, and because much of their trade is handled under clearing and other arrangements and therefore to some extent insulated from conditions elsewhere.

United States Exports Still High

The converse of the picture—among the industrial nations—reflects the same situation. The sharp decline in the imports of the three non-European industrial countries reflects the depression in the

¹Weekly report of the Institut fur Konjunkturforschung, June 30, 1938. It should be noted that the foreign trade figures shown (on a quarterly basis) have not been reduced to common gold units, and are therefore somewhat distorted by the French, Italian and other devaluations of the past two years. The agricultural countries shown are, however, virtually unaffected, and it is probable that even in the case of the European industrial nations—the group most involved—the distortion is of minor consequence.

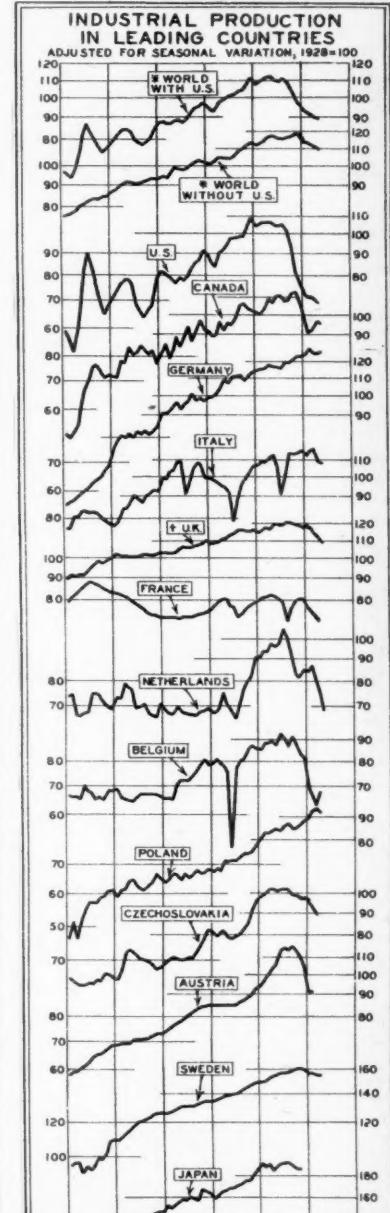
World Commerce and Industry									
Unit in Millions or Base	June, 1938.	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.	Mar., 1938.	Feb., 1938.	Jan., 1938.	Dec., 1937.	Same Month Prev. Year.	
World:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	109.1	109.8	101.7	102.6	103.0	96.7	112.1	
Including U. S. A.	1928	109.9	110.4	112.4	114.2	114.0	117.8	117.3	
Non-including U. S. A.	1928	39.9	41.1	43.3	44.1	43.6	45.1	48.1	
International trade, adj.	1928	136.6	134.6	134.3	131.9	130.0	128.5	109.6	
Primary commodities:									
Stocks, m. e. adj.	1928	41.8	39.2	40.3	41.0	43.7	43.9	44.5	53.7
Prices, m. e. adj.	1928	51.6	51.9	52.8	53.2	54.2	54.8	54.9	57.2
Wholesale prices	1928	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
United Kingdom:									
Business activity, adj.	1928	109.8	111.4	114.0	117.2	118.8	118.3	119.9	
Stock prices, m. e. adj.	Jl. 1, '35	86.0	80.4	90.7	84.3	91.8	95.9	109.9	
Wholesale prices	1913	119.7	121.3	122.6	123.8	125.8	128.1	127.9	131.5
Exports	£	38.2	37.3	42.2	37.5	41.2	43.9	42.7	
Imports	£	63.2	68.7	79.0	70.3	80.2	89.4	75.7	
Balance of trade	£ par	-30.0	-31.4	-36.8	-32.8	-39.0	-45.5	-33.0	
The pound	% par	60.2	60.3	60.5	60.9	60.7	60.6	59.9	
France:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	71.7	74.8	75.6	77.2	80.3	82.7		
Stock prices, m. e.	1913	214	216	218	191	197	204	219	
Wholesale prices, m. e.	1913	662	654	643	634	631	631	557	
Exports	Franc	2291	2324	2364	2231	2319	2452	2346	1997
Imports	Franc	3811	3878	3877	3527	4288	3892	4538	3707
Balance of trade	Franc	-1520	-1554	-1513	-1296	-1968	-1440	-2192	-1710
The franc	% par	42.0	42.4	46.8	47.1	49.5	50.3	51.2	67.1
Germany:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	126.5	124.6	127.2	129.0	124.7	122.9	117.6	
Stock prices	1924-26	110.8	112.7	114.8	113.9	113.6	113.8	112.8	
Wholesale prices	1913	105.4	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.5	106.1
Exports	R.M.	42.7	42.5	47.7	43.6	44.9	55.2	455.8	
Imports	R.M.	455.2	429.5	461.8	453.0	483.2	531.3	447.3	
Balance of trade	R.M.	-28.1	-7.0	+15.9	-17.0	-37.3	-21.0	+8.5	
Italy:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	107.3	109.1	116.4	114.9	111.6	115.6	112.6	
Stock prices	1928	82.2	90.9	97.1	94.3	90.9	88.2		
Wholesale prices	1913	469.8	468.5	464.7	465.5	466.9	470.0	470.7	437.7
Exports	Lira	842.3	813.4	879.3	824.1	1032.5	986.8		
Imports	Lira	934.8	1014.3	997.9	1135.4	1182.4	1249.0		
Balance of trade	Lira	-91.6	-200.9	-118.5	-311.3	-149.9	-262.2		
Japan:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	109.1	110.4	114.0	117.2	118.8	118.3	119.9	
Stock prices	Jan. '30	267.9	272.8	267.7	262.7	267.0			
Wholesale prices	1913	186.0	182.0	180.4	183.8	188.5	182.1	179.9	
Exports	Yen	215.0	223.9	179.8	161.6	270.6	257.6		
Imports	Yen	262.5	242.5	185.7	191.9	255.9	331.1		
Balance of trade	Yen	-47.5	-18.6	-5.9	-30.3	+14.7	-73.5		
The yen	% par	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.0	
Canada:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	95.5	97.0	92.4	90.6	96.8	106.3	107.1	
Stock prices	1926	98.3	97.9	99.2	107.1	107.7	103.7	129.4	
Wholesale prices	1913	125.4	128.6	129.8	130.6	130.9	129.2	132.1	
Exports (including gold)	Can. \$	67.8	51.2	74.2	60.2	71.0	77.7	99.5	
Imports	Can. \$	62.1	43.8	64.1	46.1	45.6	52.3	74.6	
Balance of trade	Can. \$	-5.7	-7.4	+10.1	+14.1	+22.5	+24.9		
The Canadian dollar	% par	58.4	58.7	58.9	59.1	59.0	59.0	59.0	
United States:									
Industrial production, adj.	1928	109.0	69.9	71.7	71.7	72.6	78.2	107.1	
Stock prices	1928	139.8	125.2	127.4	118.2	142.4	147.5	144.4	215.5
Wholesale prices	1913	111.8	112.0	112.8	114.3	114.4	116.0	117.1	124.9
Exports	\$	253.6	271.5	270.9	259.9	286.1	315.3	285.1	
Imports	\$	147.2	155.5	173.3	155.9	163.5	203.7	278.1	
Balance of trade	\$	+106.4	+116.0	+97.6	+104.0	+122.6	+111.6	+7.0	
Industrial Production, Adj.									
Austria	1928	68.5	62.9	91.9	91.9	104.0	98.0		
Belgium	1928	160.7	150.5	135.8	154.9	155.4			
Chile	1928	89.3	92.7	95.3	97.0	102.2			
Czechoslovakia	1928	147.3	147.3	146.1	142.1	140.7	149.5		
Denmark	1928	154.3	150.2	152.6	142.9	139.6			
Finland	1928	75.2	80.2	87.4	85.0	85.4	96.0		
Netherlands	1928	139.0	136.6	148.6	143.5	142.1	141.8		
Norway	1928	92.4	95.2	93.3	88.9	88.2	84.6		
Poland	1928	154.4	154.4	155.7	155.7	159.7	155.7		
Sweden	1928	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
RUSSIA EXCLUDED GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY									

Adj., adjusted for seasonal variation. M. e., month end. *Preliminary. †Revised. ‡In gold value. §Not including Russia. ¶Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data. **Including parcel post for the half year. ††Excluding trade with Austria, beginning April, 1938.

For weekly wholesale price indices, see "The Week in Commodities" section of THE ANNALIST. For weekly stock price indices, see "Stock and Bond Market Averages" section. For latest industrial production indices, see "Business Statistics" section in issues of THE ANNALIST in which this table does not appear.

For back figures under "World" above, see THE ANNALIST of June 24, 1938, page 855. Back figures on industrial production in individual countries may be obtained on request from THE ANNALIST.

United States and the curtailment of imports by Japan in her effort to conserve her foreign exchange resources. The exports of this group have declined somewhat, but this is largely the result of the shrinkage in Japanese exports under the pressure of the Sino-Japanese struggle. The exports of the United States are still close to the peak levels of last Spring and Summer, as will be seen from the chart of United States foreign trade, thus confirming the evidence that buying by foreign countries has not yet been greatly affected by curtailment here.



Finally, the trade of the European industrial nations tells the same story. Imports have continued at a high rate, and exports have so far declined only moderately, doubtless due to reduced purchases by the United States, Japan and China.

Agricultural Countries Now Beginning to Curtail Imports

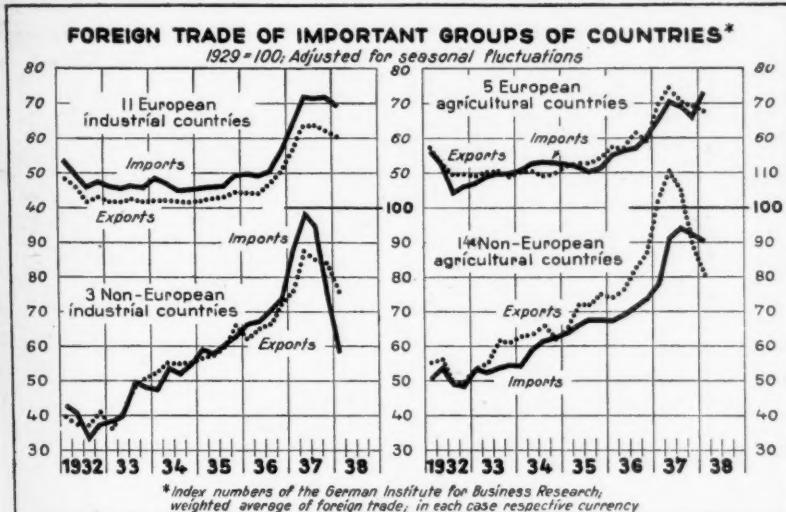
Although the imports of the agricultural and raw material countries have been sustained by drawing on their foreign balances, the procedure has obvious limits. Generally speaking, there appears to be a time-lag of close to a year between a downturn in their exports and the subsequent enforced readjustment of their import trade to their reduced means of

payment. There are indications that this readjustment has begun to take place. Argentine imports have recently fallen below a year ago, apparently for this reason. In Argentina and Brazil the free exchange rate has declined in recent months. Ecuador has re-established control over her imports, while other Latin-American countries have also imposed new restrictions on their imports.

As the imports of these countries are curtailed in line with their lower exports, the corresponding exports of industrial Europe (as well as of the United States) will be affected proportionately. It is at

weeks from May 28 to July 2, the weekly index of the prices of 22 leading primary commodities has risen 6½ per cent, thereby regaining the level of last March. Although general wholesale prices in June were again lower, the decline of only 0.3 points was the least since January, and except for that month, since last August when the decline really began. Moreover, all the available weekly foreign wholesale price indices reveal a similar trend to that in this country, with the exception of Canada where special conditions appear to hold.

If the agricultural and raw material



From the Institut für Konjunkturforschung.

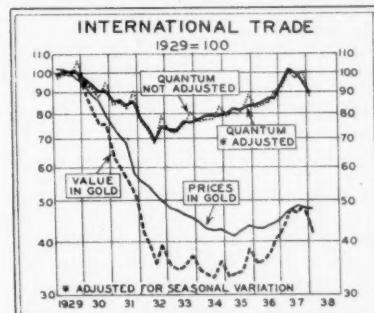
this point that the industrial countries will begin to feel the full effects of the recession. This phase, which seems to have been developing in the last few months, constitutes what may be called the second stage of the world recession. From a relatively localized setback, however severe, the recession has thus been gradually taking on a more universal character—that of a full-fledged and world-wide depression (at least outside of such insulated countries as Russia, Germany and Italy). The steady decline from its November high point of The Annalist's index of world industrial production outside of Russia and the United States, until now—six months later—it has already fallen 8 per cent and still falls, reveals the spread of the infection. It is for this reason that any signs of recovery in the United States are so vital for the rest of the world.²



The Commodity Price Upturn

The fall in commodity prices that began late last Summer, after the liquidation of the previous Winter's boom had been completed, was largely the result of the recession here. If, therefore, we really are entering upon a period of genuine recovery, there is reason to hope that the upturn in prices over the past six weeks may continue, and that a considerable part at least of the previous twelve months' loss may be recovered. Already, in the five

countries are actually going to receive better prices for their products and sell more of them, the strain on their foreign exchanges will be relieved fairly quickly. This does not imply, however, that they will at once resume their former volume of imports; the time-lag between the two holds as much on a rising trend as on a falling one. They will seek first to rebuild their foreign exchange reserves. The industrial countries will therefore have to face further losses in any event, and the United States will probably see its export markets—the one bright spot over the past year—gradually decline.



Nevertheless, any improvement in the position of the agricultural and raw material countries would be of considerable benefit to the industrial exporting nations. The gathering clouds of another world depression would be dissipated, and sentiment everywhere would become much more optimistic. The result could well be to stop further decline among the industrial countries, even though some time might have to elapse before a recovery in their exports.

The continued stagnation in France and the growing recession in the United Kingdom appear to be largely local phenomena, and unlike conditions in the United States, of comparatively localized influence. They may impede world recovery but are not likely to be decisive. The crux of the world economic situation remains the United States. For that reason, as well as for purely domestic considerations, the course of recovery here over the next few months is of the very greatest importance.

²For a fuller discussion of the causes of and factors in the current world recession, see the author's "World Economic Outlook Obscured by British, French, American Uncertainties," in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938.

Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally

By FELIX E. LARKIN

EXCEPT for the last two weeks of June, the first half of 1938 has been a period of almost complete stagnation for the over-the-counter market. The continuance of the drastic deflation of security prices and the poor general business prospects led to an unparalleled lack of activity. The greatly reduced role of the individual investor, noticeable in recent years in the investment banking field, became manifest in the other branches of the over-the-counter market. In addition, the investment banking houses lost more business because of the large number of privately financed security issues; the Stock Exchange began a study designed to increase bond trading on the "floor"; and the dealers experienced the first pains of government regulation in the form of the Maloney Act.

Whatever the implications of the first and second quarters may be, the item of paramount interest was the greatly reduced volume of new issues. It signified a period of discouragement for the investment banker. Compared with the period prior to 1933, we find underwriting a far more hazardous business.

Then the investment banking machinery with thousands of aggressive salesmen was geared to serve the individual. Speed was the watchword and many issues were sold on the day the contracts were signed. Keen competition served to narrow the spread. Today, due to the twenty-day waiting period (under SEC) and the reduced role of the individual in-

vestor, security origination and distribution have been simplified. Now we have a small "purchase group," which divides liability in fixed proportions, and a far larger selling group, which does no underwriting at all. The results are that there has been a large mortality among investment houses and that the biggest underwriting houses today are far smaller than those which operated prior to 1933.

Private Financing

The reduced role of the individual investor, due to the severe declines of bonds in 1930-1933 and 1937-1938, together with the poor quality of many bonds sold in the Nineteen Twenties and the easy money policy of the government, driving down the yields on high-grade bonds, has resulted in the increased prominence of the institutional investor. The tangible effects have been the growing tendency for issuers to deal privately with institutional investors and to eliminate the services of the investment banker. A total of \$213,538,700 was placed in this manner in the first half of 1938, as compared with \$288,400,000 in the corresponding period of 1937. But the amount placed privately in the first half of 1937 was only 10 per cent of the total, while the 1938 figures represent 13 per cent.

The diversion of such a large amount of capital from the regular investment banking channels is keenly felt during this period of abnormally low volume. The consequent impairment to the investment

Continued on Page 110



FOREIGN TRADE OUTLETS FOR GOODS "MADE IN AMERICA"

With a vast domestic market United States also has available almost limitless foreign trade outlets for surplus production. Buyers in virtually all of the important mercantile centres of the world are ready and eager to do business with this country on a mutually profitable basis.

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Major Economic Indexes Irregular; Index of Business Activity Slightly Higher

By H. E HANSEN

ECONOMIC conditions in the United States in June showed improvement in several directions, the outstanding favorable developments being a substantial rise in retail trade and an upturn in nondurable consumers' goods production. Output of most other goods, however, still lagged and we estimate that the industrial production index was unchanged. Factory employment and payrolls continued to decrease but at a moderate rate. The index of wholesale commodity prices was unchanged, gains in the closing weeks only being equal to declines in the first part of the month. The cost of living was fractionally higher although retail prices of merchandise again decreased. Construction contracts awarded dropped sharply, on a seasonally adjusted basis, but remained above the level for last April.

Industrial production was exceptionally stable in the second quarter. The average was only 3.8 per cent below that for the

preceding three months, while for the first six months the index was 24.2 per cent below the average for the last half of 1937.

The index of manufactures is estimated to have increased slightly in June because of a substantial improvement in the nondurable consumers' goods industries. But such improvement, we believe, was offset by a further reduction in the index of minerals.

In some respects, the record for the second quarter parallels that for the first quarter. In the first three months, the nondurable goods industries staged a moderate recovery but were forced to give ground in April. Since that month the position of these industries has again improved, with the peak in activity for the year to date being reached in June. It does not follow, of course, that a decline must be expected in July. Underlying conditions are now generally better than last March, although forward buying is still on a restricted scale. Another important difference is that retail trade increased much more substantially last month than in March. The heavy industries remained depressed last month, but at least sentiment showed fairly widespread improvement.

TABLE I. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES (1923-25=100; Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

	June, 1938	May, 1938	April, 1938
Industrial production	97.6	76	76
Consumer expenditures	91.6	87.5	90.9
Department store sales	51	78	83
Employment	76.0	76.8	79.1
Payrolls	67.1	67.4	68.9
Real wages	78.7	79.2	80.7
Cost of living	85.3	85.1	85.4
Wholesale prices	77.6	77.6	78.2
Cash farm income	72.7	77.6	77.6
National income	79.0	79.4	79.4
Construction contracts:			
Monthly index	55.9	69.2	50.7
Moving average	58.6	57.8	

*Estimated by THE ANNALIST. 1924=100, including AAA payments. 1929=100, including farm income.

The position of the factory worker showed little change in June although in recent weeks numerous companies have announced the recall of many former employees. Based on results for New York State, we estimate that the national employment index declined .8 point to the lowest level since June, 1933. This was the smallest monthly decrease since the beginning of the depression. Payrolls are estimated to have shown an even smaller decrease, hourly wage rates undoubtedly having been maintained at the record high level for last May.

Retail Trade

The surprising development of the month was a sharp increase in retail trade, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. More favorable weather conditions had something to do with this gain as retail sales in May had been held back by low temperature. The rise in nearly all branches of retail trade, however, has been too great to be explained solely on the basis of changes in weather conditions. Moreover, weekly trade reports show that recovery has extended into July.

Consumer expenditures for all kinds of general merchandise, as measured by the index of the International Statistical Bureau, increased 4.7 per cent last month, the largest gain for any month since July, 1936, when the soldiers' bonus was paid. Department store sales showed a smaller than seasonal decline, the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index rising 3.8 per cent. Variety store sales increased more sharply, the Department of Commerce seasonally adjusted index (1929-31=100)

being 95.5, as compared with 90.5 for May and 92.9 for March. The index of rural retail sales rose to 112.5 from 110.0 for May to stand at the highest level since last December.

Chain stores as a group have made a better showing than department stores. Compared with June, 1937, variety store sales show a loss of 9.8 per cent which compares with a drop of 12.9 per cent for department stores. The best records are held by food and drug chains which normally do not show wide fluctuations in sales. Rural retail trade has also been well maintained, the index last month showing a decline of only 9.6 per cent from that for June, 1937.

Geographically, the retail trade picture was spotty last month. The East led the upturn for a change, the largest gain

being recorded by the New York Reserve district. The Boston, Richmond and Minneapolis districts also recorded substantial increases. Moderate gains occurred in all other districts, except Atlanta and St. Louis, which showed declines. Because of the sharp declines which occurred in May, however, the three months' moving averages for all districts, except Atlanta, again declined.

Since the close of June sales in most districts have continued to improve substantially, as indicated by Table II.

TABLE II. PER CENT CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Fed. Res. Dists.	1 Wk. 4 Wks.		1 Wk. 4 Wks.		
	End. July 9.	End. July 9.	End. July 9.	End. July 9.	
Boston ...	-2	+1	Chicago ...	-11	-16
New York ...	-4	-6	St. Louis ...	-2	-8
Phila. ...	-2	-9	Minneapolis +17	-1	
Cleveland ...	-9	-14	Kan. City ...	-3	-8
Richmond ...	+3	+3	Dallas ...	+3	-3
Atlanta ...	+3	-4	San Fran. ...	-9	-8

The figures are based on reports from about 265 stores located in all sections of the country.

Because of a downward trend in retail prices the physical volume of sales in June rose more sharply than the dollar volume. In Table III we have adjusted the consumer expenditure index for changes in retail prices as given by the Fairchild index. For the second quarter of the year the physical volume index shows a decline of only 3.9 per cent from the average for the first quarter as compared with a decrease of 6.0 per cent in the dollar volume index. Since last July the former index has declined only 6.3 per cent while the latter has dropped 13.0 per cent.

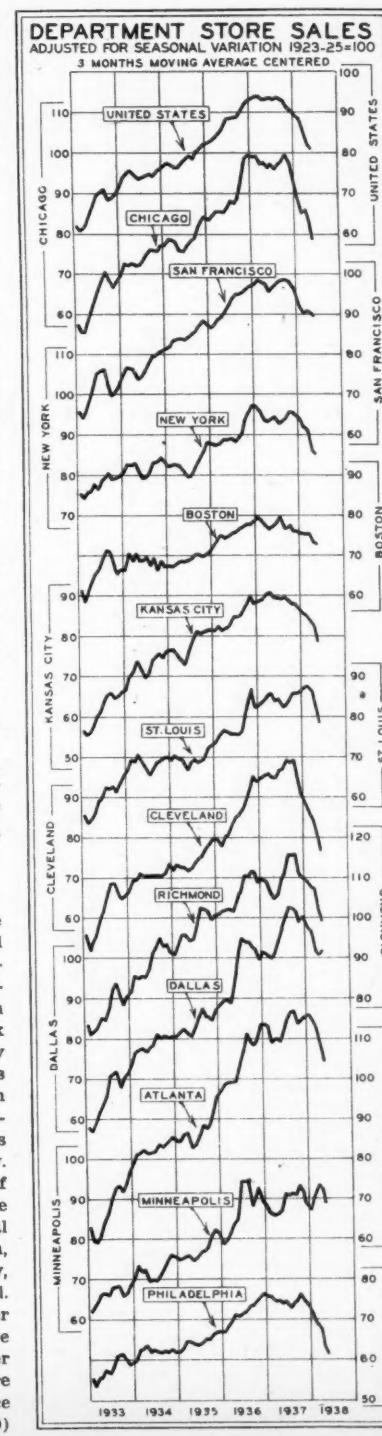
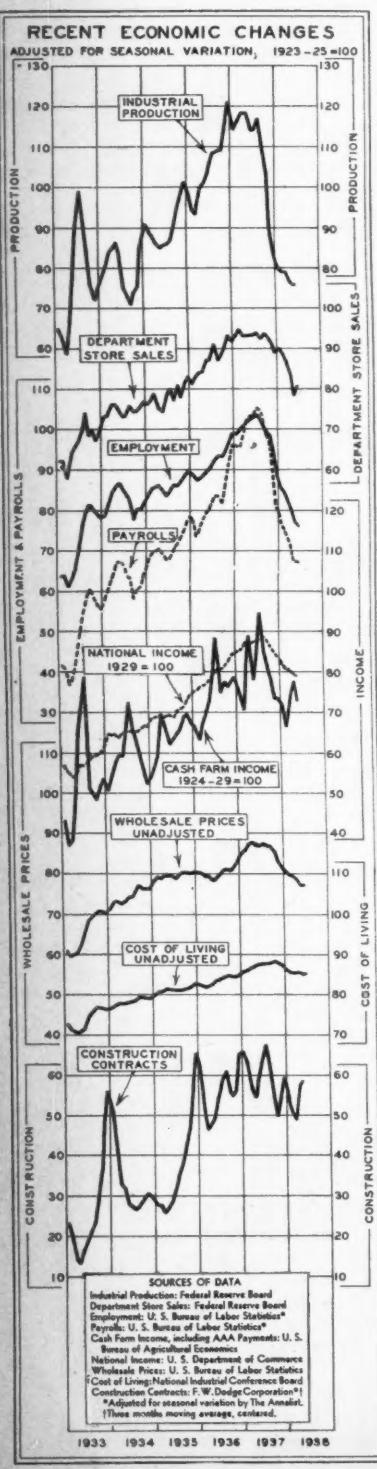
TABLE III. CONSUMER EXPENDITURES (1931=100)

1937.	Sales Value Index.*	Price Index.†	Sales Volume Index.‡
	(a)	(b)	(c)
January	105.1	101.7	103.3
February	103.5	102.8	100.7
March	105.8	103.6	102.1
April	105.4	104.4	101.0
May	105.3	105.1	100.2
June	110.5	105.5	102.8
July	110.2	105.9	104.0
August	106.8	102.2	100.6
September	109.3	106.2	102.9
October	108.1	105.8	102.2
November	103.8	104.8	99.0
December	102.8	103.4	99.4
1938.			
January	100.8	102.2	98.6
February	99.7	101.1	98.6
March	99.8	100.1	97.7
April	95.0	99.6	95.4
May	91.5	98.9	92.5
June	95.8	98.4	97.4

*International Statistical Bureau index, shifted to 1931 base. †Fairchild retail price index, shifted to 1931 base. ‡Column a divided by Column b.

As a result of a substantial increase in food prices, the cost of living index advanced fractionally in June. All other components were lower or unchanged. This slight increase in living costs caused our preliminary index of real wages to drop more sharply than the index of payrolls. The real wages index is now 34.8 per cent below last year's peak and stands at the lowest level since November, 1934.

Largely because of a sharp drop in engineering work recorded, total construction contracts awarded showed a contrary to seasonal decline. With the exception of May, however, the adjusted figure is still at a higher level than in any other month this year. Residential building contracts awarded, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to \$85,652,000, as compared with \$83,153,000 in the preceding month and \$92,978,000 in the corresponding month of last year. On an average daily basis and after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, however, awards were 4.1 per cent lower than in May. Public utility contracts awarded dropped sharply and returned to near the low level for last April. Total public works and utility contracts awarded moved contrary to the usual seasonal trend, being 32 per cent less than in May and 16 per cent below the level for June, 1937. For the first six months of the year, total contracts awarded in thirty-seven States amounted to \$1,294,272,000, as compared



with \$1,493,361,000 in the corresponding period of last year. With the exception of last year, however, the total was the highest for those months since 1931.

The Annalist Business Activity Index

Business activity in the United States last month rose slightly for the first time since last August. Improvement was largely confined to the nondurable consumers' goods industries. The steel, iron and automobile industries continued to lag. The movement of freight, on a seasonally adjusted basis, increased, with the important miscellaneous index showing a smaller gain than all other loadings. Lumber production rose moderately, while electric power output was unchanged. Zinc production showed a further substantial decrease.

The net result of these changes was an increase in The Annalist Index of Business Activity to 74.1 (preliminary) from 73.8 for May. The index is now back to the level for last April. For the first six months of the year, it shows a loss of 23.0 per cent from the average for the last half of 1937.

If last month's slight increase proves to be the turning point, the depression will have lasted nine months during which time the combined index declined 37.4 points. In only two previous depressions was the average monthly rate of decline greater. In the 1907 depression the index declined 40 points in eight months; in 1893, a 36 point loss occurred in seven months. On both occasions, however, the index remained unchanged at the bottom for several months before turning upward.

Table IV gives for the last three months the combined index and its components, each of which is adjusted for seasonal variation and, where necessary, for long-time trend. Table V gives the combined index by months back to the beginning of 1933.

TABLE IV. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	June, 1938.	May, 1938.	Apr., 1938.
Freight car loadings	71.6	69.3	69.7
Miscellaneous	65.8	65.0	64.9
Other	80.3	79.0	79.2
Electric power production	*91.1	91.1	90.6
Manufacturing	*60.3	59.4	59.3
Steel ingot production	36.8	37.9	41.3
Pig iron production	37.5	40.9	47.4
Textiles	*88.5	81.1	74.7
Cotton consumption	94.4	86.8	79.3
Wool consumption	78.7	58.8	
Silk consumption	71.3	64.0	69.4
Rayon consumption	72.8	66.5	68.0
Boot and shoe production	109.0	108.7	
Automobile production	*42.6	46.9	46.1
Lumber production	61.5	59.6	57.6
Cement production	58.7	56.5	
Mining	64.9	72.0	
Zinc production	57.4	64.6	66.2
Lead production	65.5	83.7	
Combined index	*74.1	73.8	74.1

*Subject to revision.

The most important single factor in the rise of the combined index was a contrary to seasonal increase in average daily cotton consumption. There is reason to believe that the character of this recovery is better than that in the first quarter. Stocks are lower than in March and buying has been more aggressive. At the same time prices have been raised. The big buying movement began on June 20 and during the following week sales of print cloth were estimated to have been equal to five or six weeks' current production. As a result mill stocks have decreased substantially. Whereas mill stocks in excess of orders had been equal to about eleven weeks of output, this excess was reduced to less than six weeks' production.

Reflecting in part an improvement in the hosiery industry, silk consumption per day showed a fairly substantial increase although normally a decrease occurs. Rayon consumption also showed a contrary to seasonal gain and the adjusted index rose to the highest level since last September. The Rayon Organon reports that "over-all loom activity in June was lower than in May, which is seasonally normal."

Conditions in the wool goods market have also improved partly because of the government's action in absorbing a large

amount of surplus clothing. In addition to buying about \$10,000,000 worth of men's suits and overcoats, the WPA has

ordered \$3,000,000 worth of women's coats.

Closely paralleling the trend of textile activity, boot and shoe production increased during the last quarter. Trade estimates place June output at 30,000,000 pairs or slightly below the May level. On an average daily basis, the decrease was greater but it was still less than the usual seasonal decline.

TABLE IV. THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1933

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Jan.	79.5	104.3	92.3	87.2	79.6	67.5
Feb.	78.4	105.7	89.0	86.1	83.2	66.1
Mar.	74.4	106.9	89.5	84.4	84.9	62.5
April	74.1	104.1	82.4	82.8	84.9	62.2
May	73.8	109.0	94.9	81.8	96.4	77.3
June	*74.1	107.8	97.6	82.7	83.8	87.5
July		108.9	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0
Aug.		111.2	102.5	84.9	75.1	87.5
Sept.		106.5	102.9	86.1	71.4	82.0
Oct.		98.4	103.3	89.1	74.6	78.5
Nov.		87.8	107.1	92.0	76.0	75.3
Dec.		81.3	110.5	96.7	82.4	77.5

*Subject to revision.

Turning to the heavy industries, we find conditions much the same as in the preceding month, except that sentiment has improved. Steel buying continued to lag and average daily production showed a greater than seasonal decline. Of the leading consumers, the construction industry appears to have been the only one to increase commitments. Orders for rails and railroad equipment, except locomotives, were sharply below the May level.

Automobile production turned downward but conditions are now improving. Our seasonally adjusted monthly index dropped to the lowest level since November, 1933, but in the second week of July, the weekly index rebounded sharply.

The building materials industries represented in the combined index have been improving moderately. The adjusted index of lumber production showed its second consecutive rise in June and recovered most of the ground lost from March to April. Cement output figures for June are not available but the industry has recorded improvement since last February.

From the standpoint of production, the lead and zinc industries experienced a poor second quarter. But the sales picture brightened perceptibly in June and prices of both metals have increased substantially. Zinc production was sharply reduced in June but stocks continued to rise. The most significant development, however, was a sharp increase in unfilled orders largely because of heavy sales toward the close of the month. Unfilled orders at the end of June totaled 41,785 tons as compared with 23,444 tons at the end of May.

Lead producers curtailed production sharply in May but stocks continued to gain. Since the middle of June, however, lead's position has changed materially. Buying in recent weeks has been heavy and well diversified with most deliveries requested in July.

Freight car loadings showed a greater than seasonal gain and our adjusted index rose to the highest level since last March. The gain in miscellaneous loadings was slight but at least the trend has been upward for the last two months. The principal factor in the gain of the all other loadings index was a sharp rise in seasonally adjusted coal shipments. All other groups also increased on a seasonally adjusted basis except livestock.

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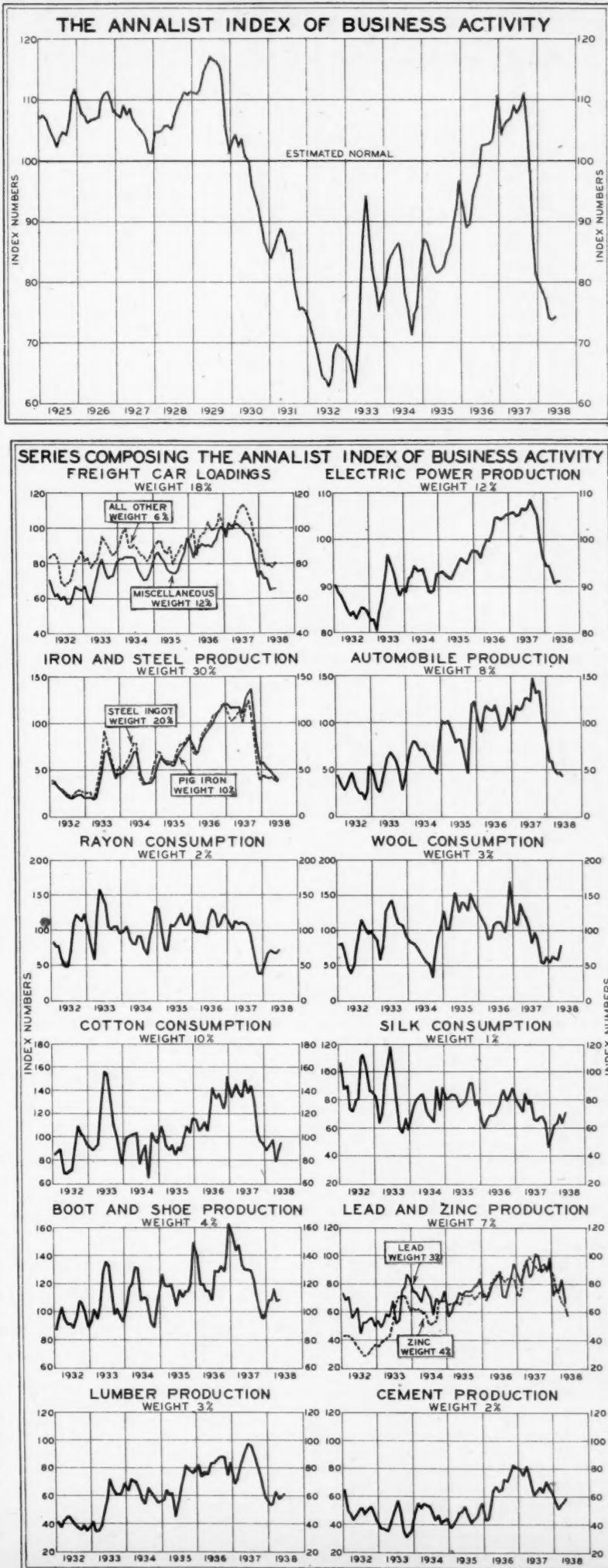
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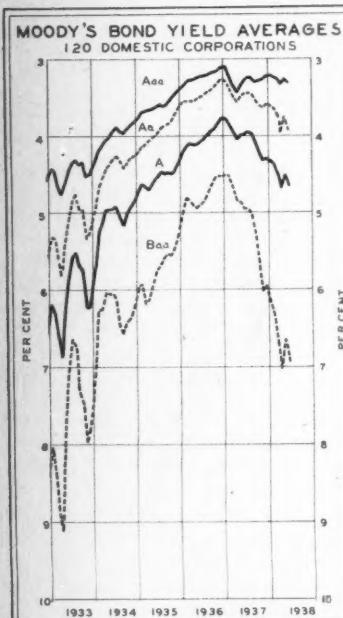
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Easy Money With a Vengeance; Consequences of Bank Lending 'Liberalization'

By S. L. MILLER

THE easy money policy was carried forward with a vengeance during the last three months. On the Federal Reserve Board's part, excess reserves were increased by \$750,000,000 as a result of the lowering of required reserves. On the Treasury's part, much of the former inactive gold fund was used to redeem Treasury bills outstanding, to the tune of \$650,000,000. Money rates naturally fell to new low levels. Treasury bills sold at practically zero yields.



The actual shrinkage of the available instruments of investment as represented by the retirement of Treasury bills, the reduction of reserve requirements, government expenditures in excess of income (especially during April) and an increase of about \$170,000,000 in the monetary gold stock, was particularly effective in relieving pressure on the financial markets. The bond market flourished. Government bonds approached their former record low yields, and although the general corporate list was weak during April and the early part of June, a strong rally, coincident with the rise in stocks, ensued in the third week of June. The highest grade corporate bonds were little changed in price during the upswing, which really amounted to a sharp advance in rails and second grade issues. On the whole, the government and municipal bond markets scored the better advances among the higher grade issues, the rails and the second quality liens the most impressive gains. During July thus far, gilt-edged bonds have remained on a high plateau virtually unchanged from the levels of the end of June.

TABLE I. INTEREST RATES AND EXCESS RESERVES
(Monthly averages of daily figures)

	June	May	Apr.	June
	1938	1938	1938	1937
Treasury bonds	2.31	2.30	24.3	2.64
Municipal	2.90	2.91	3.03	3.11
Corporate:				
Aaa	3.31	3.27	3.35	3.28
Aa	3.94	3.78	3.95	3.45
A	4.68	4.51	4.70	3.99
Baa	6.92	6.65	7.02	4.97
Railroad	3.99	3.90	3.99	3.60
Treasury bills	0.02	0.03	0.08	10.58
Bankers' acceptances	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48
Commercial paper	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.00
Customers' loans:				
New York City	2.36	2.40	2.36	2.34
8 Northern and Eastern cities	3.38	3.27	3.26	3.32
27 South and Western cities	4.14	4.13	4.13	4.18
Excess reserves	\$12,752	2,525	2,071	876

¹Average of weekly figures. ²The Annalist average of seven high-grade railroad bonds. ³Ten bonds. ⁴73-day bills, other rates are for shorter maturities. ⁵Best names, ninety days. ⁶Four-six months. ⁷\$ Millions of dollars.

The more significant development in the money market, however, was the widening of the spread between long and short

term interest rates. Considerable pressure has been placed on short-term rates by lenders, especially the larger banks, as a result of the diminution of the supply of short-term evidences of debt brought about by the Treasury, as explained above. The subsequent drop of Treasury bills to zero yields has, in effect, eliminated the last short-term money market in which there has been some demand for funds. In measuring the spread between long and short term rates, therefore, resort must be made to Treasury notes of 3-5 year maturity, which have been assumed to be an adequate indication of the yields on nearby maturities. This has been done in Table II, which shows the relative or percentage spread between Treasury bonds and notes.

TABLE II. RELATIVE SPREAD BETWEEN TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES

	1938	Bonds Notes %Spread	1937	Bonds Notes %Spread		
Jan.	2.47	1.13	119	2.29	1.18	94
Feb.	2.46	1.09	126	2.31	1.22	89
Mar.	2.45	1.01	143	2.50	1.42	76
Apr.	2.43	0.94	159	2.74	1.59	72
May.	2.30	0.77	199	2.67	1.48	80
June.	2.31	0.67	245	2.64	1.54	71
July.			2.59	1.44	80	
Aug.			2.59	1.45	79	
Sept.			2.67	1.50	78	
Oct.			2.65	1.42	87	
Nov.			2.60	1.31	98	
Dec.			2.54	1.27	100	

The widening of the spread between long and short governments is significant, not in the decline in the supply of near-by maturity investments or the increase in excess reserves, but in the fact that this development has occurred at a time when many investment advisory services have been recommending a shift into the shorter maturities. This advice has been predicated on the ground that the government will again be a borrower in the open market in the sum of about \$2,500,000,000, as the inevitable result of a \$4,000,000,000 deficit for the next fiscal year,¹ and on the ground that a resumption of the upward trend of business activity will be accompanied by a revival in business borrowing from the banks and in new capital issues floated in the open market.

Conceding that the prospects for an increased demand for funds are good, it is rather doubtful that they have played an important part in the recent drop in the yields on Treasury notes. Investors had the option of converting their old notes into 2% per cent 20-25 year bonds or 1½ per cent 5-year notes (or accept cash). That they demanded the bonds in a ratio of 3 to 1 is an indication that there has been little trend toward shortening maturities.

As a matter of fact, with excess reserves at \$3,150,000,000 and with the decline in reporting member bank assets of \$2,200,000,000 from the peak, there is little likelihood for any substantial hardening of interest rates within the next twelve months. Bond prices may be expected to form the pattern of a high plateau.

Demand Deposits Counter Decline of Loans and Investments

Perhaps one of the more unusual occurrences in the field of money and banking was the contrary trends displayed by deposits, and total loans and investments, during the quarter. In the

¹It is assumed that the other \$1,500,000,000 will be derived from social security taxes, baby bond sales, and a reduction in the Treasury's cash balance.

face of a continuous liquidation of bank credit, which, according to Table III, amounted to \$250,000,000, deposits rose some \$768,000,000. This sharp rise in the money supply is largely attributable to the operations of the Treasury and its much-discussed deficits. Between the middle of April and the end of June the Treasury reduced its deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks by \$564,000,000, and those with reporting member banks by \$231,000,000 between the end of March and the last of June. Included in the expenditures out of the Treasury's deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks was an item of \$170,000,000 for gold, which directly affected member bank deposits and reserves.

The remarkable growth of demand deposits, adjusted, during the last three months, at a time when bank assets were falling, is particularly interesting in view of the particular monetary beliefs of Laughlin Currie, Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Currie

TABLE III. CHANGES IN MEMBER BANK CREDIT

	(Millions of Dollars)	All Changes since Mar. 30, '38	Reporting Banks Reporting City Outside N. Y.	June 29, '38. Banks N. Y.
Loans—				
Business	3,936	-363	-145	-218
Stock market	1,235	-50	-26	-24
Other	1,537	+14	+15	-1
Total	8,321	-450	-158	-292
Securities—				
Government	7,770	-8	+56	-64
Govt. guar.	1,488	+332	+244	+88
Other	2,982	-123	-166	+43
Total	12,240	+201	+134	+67
Total loans & investments	20,561	-249	-82	-167
Demand deposits adjusted	15,036	+768	+177	+591
Time deposits	5,239	+21	+7	+14
Interbank deposits	5,780	+880	+446	+434
Excess res.	2,900	+1,340	+574	+766
All member banks				

has deplored the association of loans and investments with the means of payment. In proposing complete central bank control over money, he asserts that his proposal has its merit "in the fact that it divorces the supply of money from the loaning of money."² Whatever one's views as to the soundness of Mr. Currie's ideas, it is important to know that he has sufficient influence to direct central banking and Treasury monetary policy, and that from now on the Federal Reserve authorities will attempt consciously to vary the supply of money in order to stabilize business activity. Commodity prices, industrial production and the national income will now be the criteria determining Federal Reserve policy, and not the composition of bank assets, that is, the accommodation of the credit needs of agriculture and commerce, which has been the avowed purpose of the Federal Reserve System since its inception.

Liberalization of Bank Examination Standards

If central banking policy is to be solely effected by the manipulation of the supply of money, one may well question why Marriner S. Eccles was so concerned with the revision and liberalization of bank examination procedure, as evidenced in his letter to Senator Vandenberg and by his dispute with the other governmental banking agencies. Mr. Eccles is evidently convinced that the creation of deposits through government spending is not enough to bring about a quick and lasting

²Laughlin Currie, "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States," p. 152.

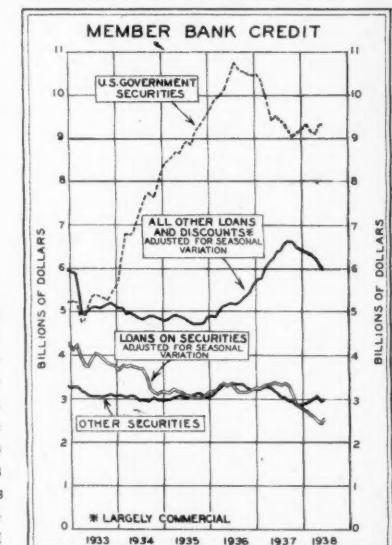
recovery, because such deposits are cursed with slow velocity. Table IV presents statistical evidence that the composition of bank assets does have an important influence over the velocity of bank deposits and thus over the supply of money. Table IV also explains Mr. Eccles's desire for liberalized bank loan procedure. Deposits created through business borrowing are used directly to purchase supplies, pay wages, etc., and, therefore, possess a higher velocity than those created through governmental fiscal operations.

TABLE IV. THE INFLUENCE OF LOANS ON DEPOSIT VELOCITY
(Monthly Averages for December)

	% Loans to Total Loans and Investments.	Deposits Velocity.	% Loans to Total Loans and Investments.	Deposit Velocity.
1920	... 80	104	1930 ... 71	99
1921	... 77	97	1931 ... 64	78
1922	... 72	98	1932 ... 55	60
1923	... 73	104	1933 ... 51	64
1924	... 71	98	1934 ... 42	63
1925	... 73	109	1935 ... 39	62
1926	... 74	116	1936 ... 40	67
1927	... 72	126	1937 ... 44	60
1928	... 73	168	1938 ... 41	50
1929	... 76	130		

*June.

Mr. Eccles charged that Federal and State bank examination policies were too restrictive, that such policies "identified liquidity with soundness," and that they interfered with the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policies. He recommended the extension of loans to small businesses which were in need of working or fixed capital, urging that banks be permitted to buy the securities of small business concerns to whom existing underwriting facilities were not available.



On the other side, the Comptroller of the Currency and the FDIC maintained that a bank's primary duty was to its depositors, and that any loosening of examination standards would weaken their position. In the final analysis, when the new rules were adopted, they showed that Mr. Eccles was upheld. The old classification of loans as "slow," "doubtful" and "loss" was abandoned in favor of four new classes numerically designated Groups I-IV. The new classification, in effect, added an intermediary group between "doubtful" and "loss." Group I includes loans the repayment of which is assured; Group II, loans which involve a substantial degree of risk and in which there is the possibility of future loss; Group III, loans the ultimate collection of which is doubtful but the loss unascertainable in amount, and Group IV, loans estimated as loss. Fifty per cent of III and all of IV are to be deducted in computing net sound capital. The extension of loans, whether for fixed or working capital, is to be made on the basis of intrinsic value rather than on liquidity.

The Comptroller of the Currency also

Continued on Page 110

National Government: Cost of the New Deal to Date; Estimated 1938-39 Cost

WASHINGTON.

NOW that the official figures show a deficit of \$4,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, we can be tolerably sure that it will be no less than \$5,000,000,000. The President in January led us to believe that expenditures could be stabilized at a level of about \$7,000,000,000 per year and balanced by returning prosperity. In July, without the least mention of economy or of a future balance, he announces that spending will be in the magnitude of \$9,000,000,000, a plain under-estimate.

So deficit financing must continue. The end is not in sight, for in the fiscal year 1940 the money appropriated this year still will be pouring out in heavy volume.

Leaving aside for the moment the broader implications, the budget statement of last week bears some analysis as a starting point for this study in scarlet ink. It is a slippery document. Weeks of research would lead only to a tangle of figures which would have to be explained by elaborate footnotes. But in general outline, the following points are outstanding.

* * *

RECEIPTS seem fairly enough stated, though bearishly. Having cut the January estimate which was said to be conservative, from \$5,900,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000, slashing the items dependent upon business and employment, the Treasury actuaries do not seem to have relied upon an upturn to help balance their books. In fact, some observers think the estimate may turn out to be a little low although probably not enough to make a substantial difference in the deficit.

* * *

EXPENDITURES, however, are open to much doubt. Past performance suggests that some of the agencies may spend a little under their estimates. But there is no 10 per cent budget reserve plan in effect this year. Last year's was not very fruitful. Such few savings as may be effected will be swallowed by a number of large items.

Outright omissions from the budget

By KENDALL K. HOYT

have been made by a change in Treasury bookkeeping wherein the disbursements of several important agencies are no longer carried as current expenditures but are financed by the units concerned through issuance of their own Federally guaranteed debentures. Such agencies include RFC, Commodity Credit Corp., Export-Import Banks, and United States Housing Authority.

Relief seems to have been under-estimated. The budget statement contemplates an outlay by WPA of \$1,635,000,000 in eight months and \$500,000,000 in the last four months of the fiscal year. But the President can squeeze the initial sum into seven months instead of eight. Even if he does not, the policy of carrying 3,000,000 WPA workers, with \$5 per month pay raises in some areas, will melt away the available funds and it is hard to see how \$500,000,000 will suffice to end the year when it is remembered that \$250,000,000 was appropriated this March as a deficiency item, though none was contemplated in January.

The PWA figure of \$400,000,000 for loans and grants may be a bit low, inasmuch as a large part of the non-Federal program is made up of small projects which move faster than big ones. Taking the estimate at its face value, however, it appears that the immediate pump-priming value of public works program was much over-rated in the ballyhoo of two weeks ago and that it still will be merrily in progress in the election year 1940.

Only \$100,000,000 is allowed for deficiencies and supplemental estimates for the year, an absurdly low figure in the light of past experience. The interest on public debt figure of \$976,000,000 has not been revised upward from the January estimate.

It seems safe to say that, when the

budget statement foresees the expenditure of \$9,000,000,000, an actual outlay of \$10,000,000,000 is the least to expect.

* * *

THE NATIONAL DEBT has been made to appear as small as possible by the hocus pocus of omitting the expenditures of RFC and other financing agencies from the budget. For years, while these agencies were bringing in more money through the recovery of assets than they paid out, they were carried with the footnote "excess of credits; deduct" which made for a substantial under statement of current expenditures. Now that the flow is outward again, the change is made.

By reducing the working balance in the general fund by \$500,000,000, the increase in the public debt will be held to \$3,485,000,000, according to the budget statement, thus bringing it above \$40,500,000,000, not counting contingent obligations.

Because of an estimated \$680,000,000 available for investment in special issues (Social Security returns, etc.), it is said that the amount to be financed on the market will be \$2,805,000,000. This, too, is an evident underestimate, particularly when it is remembered that offerings will be made in the obligations of financing agencies as well as the bonds and notes of the Treasury.

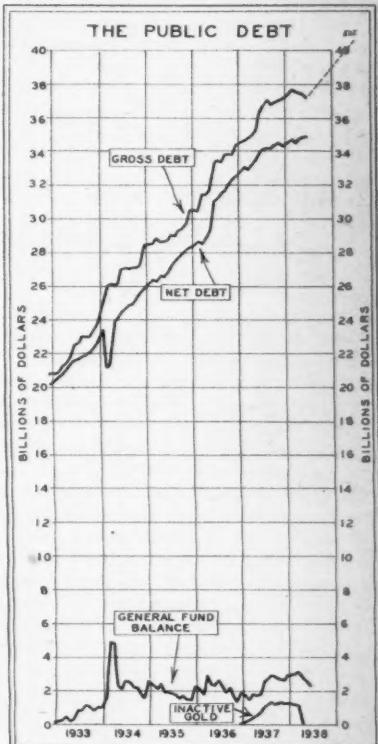
* * *

COMPARISONS with prior years are difficult because of the changes which have been made in Treasury accounting. The accompanying table gives a fair picture of the receipts, but expenditure items are not in all cases strictly comparable across the columns. The table is based on a functional itemization published in the January budget estimate, with the revised estimate for 1939 and the actual for 1938 somewhat rearranged to line up with the earlier figures.

One curious feature of last week's statement is the listing of several large construction items, totaling more than a half billion dollars, under the regular departmental expenditures rather than under public works. By this device, the recovery and relief item, which did not include PWA, was stated at \$2,649,000,000, as compared with \$2,263,000,000 for fiscal 1938. For some inscrutable reason, the Administration chose to understate the growth of the works and relief outlay by bulging the departmental expenditures.

* * *

IMPLICATIONS of a national debt of more than \$40,000,000,000 may be that a danger point has been reached. Earlier,



when the debt was much less, the President stated that advisers had told him the country could safely stand a debt of \$35,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. Here we are within these brackets. No financial catastrophe has yet occurred. They are talking now of human budgets and of real assets—buildings, and works, and roads—which the government could place a value on if it kept its books like a corporation and thus wipe out the red ink.

It is further pointed out that the debts of national and local governments in this country are small as compared with other nations and that we can stand a lot more.

Table I. Federal Receipts and Expenditures As Shown by Various Budget Statements* (Fiscal Years Ended June 30; Millions of Dollars)										
Receipts										
Internal revenue:										
Income tax	2,013	2,414	2,635	2,156	1,427	1,099	818	746	8,137	10,150
Social security:										
Social Security Act.....	506	599	604	252	...	...	...	...	856	1,362
Carriers and employees.....	85	117	150	...	...	...	...	...	150	235
Total social security.....	591	716	754	252	...	...	...	...	1,006	1,397
Processing taxes .....	...	...	...	...	77	521	353	...	951	951
Unjust enrichment tax.....	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	12	12
Miscellaneous internal revenue.....	1,919	2,200	2,279	2,181	2,016	1,657	1,470	858	9,597	11,516
Total internal revenue.....	4,523	5,330	5,674	4,597	3,514	3,277	2,641	1,604	19,703	24,226
Customs	278	390	359	486	387	343	313	251	1,888	2,166
Miscellaneous receipts	199	199	209	210	216	179	162	224	976	1,175
Total receipts	5,000	5,919	6,242	5,293	4,117	3,799	3,116	2,079	22,567	27,567
Operating expenses:										
Departmental	1,318	760	1,100	815	734	555	475	638	3,679	4,997
National defense	1,050	991	974	889	870	636	500	634	3,889	4,939
Veterans' pensions, etc.....	544	539	582	1,128	2,349	506	554	849	5,219	5,763
Interest on public debt.....	976	976	926	866	749	821	757	689	4,119	5,085
Refunds, etc.....	76	51	100	48	41	39	63	70	291	367
Total operating expenses.....	3,964	3,317	3,682	3,746	4,743	2,677	2,349	2,879	17,197	21,161
Public works and relief:										
Public works	737	620	578	1,079	912	763	613	459	3,945	4,682
Unemployment relief	2,587	1,266	2,148	2,467	2,342	2,361	1,853	360	11,171	13,758
Total works and relief.....	3,324	1,886	2,726	3,546	3,254	3,124	2,466	819	15,116	18,440
Agricultural Adjustment program.....	700	586	362	516	542	743	290	...	2,463	3,153
Social security:										
Social Security Act.....	748	813	678	448	28	...	...	...	1,154	1,902
Railroad Retirement Act.....	82	120	146	6	...	...	...	...	152	234
Total social security.....	830	933	824	454	28	...	...	...	1,306	2,136
Other items (net)	167	148	107	-260	-91	259	1,640	983	1,655	1,822
Total expenditures	8,985	6,860	7,701	8,001	8,476	6,802	6,745	4,681	37,726	46,711
Net deficit	3,985	950	1,459	2,707	4,360	3,002	3,630	2,602	15,158	19,143
Debt retirement	100	202	65	104	403	574	360	462	1,506	1,606
Gross deficit	4,085	1,152	1,524	2,811	4,763	3,576	3,990	3,064	16,664	20,749
Gross public debt.....	40,650	38,528	37,165	36,425	33,779	28,701	27,053	22,539		

*More specifically, this table is based primarily on the table printed on Page X of The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939, with the latest revised budget estimate of the Treasury, which was made public early in July, 1938, added. In view of certain changes in classifications, the latest revised budget estimates, with respect to individual items, were aligned with the figures for previous years as accurately as possible on the basis of available information.

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Trend Interpretation Service
Suite 71 Continental Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

In a recent book by Randolph Leigh, the United States debt is given as 17 per cent of the national wealth; Great Britain at 53 per cent; France at 69 per cent; and Italy at 42 per cent. Germany is listed at 16 per cent, having virtually wiped out internal debts in the inflation period. Without commenting on the validity of these figures, there is a tenable case for saying that we are far from red ruin.

Yet the shoe may begin to pinch within a few months as it becomes necessary to float several billions in government obligations to finance this year's program. The government bond market has been artificially raised by the blunder of desterilizing gold all at once and retiring short-term obligations at a time when no long-terms were being sold. Some banks bought governments with the hope of selling later at a profit. When the time for unloading comes, the market for governments may react. If the new offerings are made at a time when business is better and there is some resumption of industrial financing, and if the government issues are less heavily oversubscribed, there may be further reaction.

Easy Money With a Vengeance; Consequences Of Bank Lending 'Liberalization'

Continued from Page 108

revised his regulations concerning investments of member banks. All securities were divided into four classes. In Group I were placed all those bonds, rated or unrated, of distinctly investment character. Bonds in Group II are primarily speculative in character. Group III consists of defaulted securities, and Group IV stocks. Neither appreciation nor depreciation of Group I securities (of the highest quality) will be shown in bank reports; whereas 50 per cent of the net depreciation on Group II securities will be deducted in computing net sound capital. Net depreciation in Groups III and IV will be classified as loss. Bonds in Group II will be valued at the average market price for the eighteen months preceding examination. Bond premiums must be amortized.

Significant of the new investment regulations is the circumstance that securities which are not marketable can be purchased by banks, if the issuing firm can demonstrate its ability to service such securities, if the debt matures within ten years and if repayments are provided for on the instalment plan so that 75 per cent of the loan shall be extinguished by the maturity date. Hence, it can be seen that in a substantial way the recommendations of the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board were accepted.

As for the banks, the new rules emphasize the investment to maturity policy. Bond prices are no longer to be valued at market prices, so that changes in interest rates may no longer affect the position of the banks so long as the investment quality of their securities is maintained. On the whole, the investment to maturity policy is much sounder than that which would have the banks speculating on fluctuations in money rates.

On the other hand, the emphasis placed by the new procedure on "sound" loans for fixed or working capital purposes certainly cannot meet with the approval of those who have an eye on the fact that such loans are the backing for demand deposits. In the face of a financial crisis, liquidation will be almost impossible. As for the new securities of small business enterprises, not only will there be no liquidity but also no marketability.

But it has been maintained with reason that in times of any financial crisis liquidity and marketability are worthless. Liquidation is impossible anyway.

Of course, the offerings for this year will be absorbed. There can be no strike of capital against financing the New Deal. Nevertheless, there will be increasing difficulties which will lead to agitation for more and more control of the banking system which is well on the way to being socialized already.

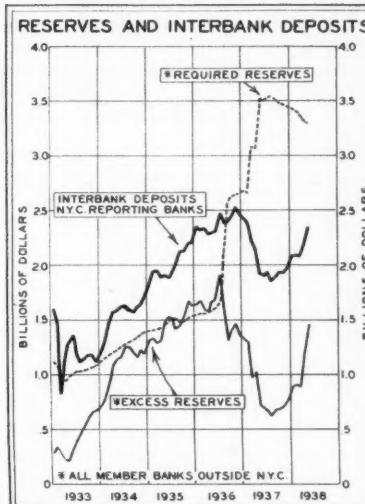
In other countries, where democratic governments have started deficit financing and have frightened private capital out of work-creating investment, there has been an increasing trend toward forcing capital into use. In the extreme cases, a closed economy is reached. Russia is all the way there. Germany is in transition, with its attempts to control foreign exchange now resulting in a trade deadlock with Brazil.

Our nation is rich and strong. Its monetary system can stand a great deal more abuse. But each spending spree weakens it a little, leaves bigger headaches and forms the habit for bigger sprees to come. This sort of thing leads to actions which no sober nation would contemplate, on to a final reckoning. It is high time to begin tapering off.

tions and agencies outstanding as of May 31, 1938. It is self-evident that most of the RFC loans to railroads and banks and most of the HOLC and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation loans (and so on down the line) could not be extended by the banks today even under the new regulations. Obviously the board is too optimistic on this point, for in most instances governmental credit agencies have been created to perform functions not properly carried on by the commercial banks even under the new banking philosophy.

The Abolition of Interbank Deposits

In line with the evident desire for more power to administer what is thought to be the true functions of the central bank, Administration officials are reported by The Wall Street Journal of July 12, 1938,



to be studying new banking legislation. One of the concrete proposals being discussed involves the practical elimination of bankers' balances. Under this proposal, member banks holding deposits for other banking institutions must hold a reserve of 100 per cent against such deposits. The reason for this suggested change in the banking system is graphically presented in the accompanying chart which compares required and excess reserves of all member banks outside New

York City with the "due to" deposits held by metropolitan reporting member banks.

The custom of out-of-town banks of keeping their idle balances with correspondents has complicated the control policy of the central bank. As the chart shows, when reserve requirements were first raised, the banks outside New York City met them by drawing on their idle balances with the Federal Reserve Banks. In the course of the second increase in requirements, however, these banks drew down both their excess balances with the central bank and with the New York City institutions, which had to bear the brunt of the Federal Reserve Board's control. The rest of the episode is history.

Suffice it to say that the board is not taking any chances of another such occurrence which might render its control ineffective. At the present time, it is doubtful that the large New York City institutions would seriously object to the elimination of bankers' balances, investment opportunities being so scarce. In order to maintain perspective, however, one must remember that present circumstances are abnormal, and that usually not more than \$1,000,000,000 of interbank deposits have been held in New York. With the restrictions on stock market trading it is open to question whether the New York money market will ever absorb even the former normal amount of funds coming here from other banking institutions.

Although the institution of this policy might well be accompanied by an orderly adaptation of the banking system to the new conditions, its very institution may at present defeat the Reserve Board's purposes. A shifting of these balances out of New York to the reserve banks, or the inauguration of a 100 per cent reserve against them by the New York banks, would obviously involve a contraction of bank credit, and another weakening of the bond market. Eventually the out-of-town banks would make loans and purchase securities directly in the New York market, so that the situation would right itself. The disturbance that would probably occur in the meantime, however, makes it unlikely that the elimination of interbank deposits will get beyond the discussion stage for some time to come.

Stagnation in the Over-the-Counter Market Continues Despite Stock Market Rally

Continued from Page 105

banking machinery brings up again the wisdom of such private sales as a permanent policy. It is held that the temporary advantage of casting loose from a banker is more than offset by the loss of banking connections for the future. Another disadvantage may be that it places a company in a debt position from which it cannot escape without paying a premium. The \$25,000,000 fifteen-year loan recently

IMPORTANT ISSUES PLACED PRIVATELY

\$5,000,000 Bendix Aviation Corp. deb 3½%, 1948.
18,000,000 Consolidated Gas El. Lt. & Pwr. 3½%, 1968.*
2,000,000 Devoe & Reynolds Co. 4½%, 1944.
5,700,000 Iowa Power & Lt. 4%, 1968.
2,300,000 Long Island Lighting 4%, 1960.
20,000,000 New England Tel. & Tel. 3½%, 1968.
10,000,000 New York & Queens El. Lt. & Pwr. 3½%, 1968.
15,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric 3½%, 1966.
25,000,000 Shell Union Oil Corp. 5% yr. loan.
5,000,000 Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), 3½%, 1948.
*Through White, Weld & Co.

placed privately by the Shell Union Oil Corporation illustrates this point. The borrower is now estopped from taking advantage of bond market slumps to redeem bonds at a discount. The Shell Union 5 per cent debentures due 1947 and the 5 per cent debentures due in 1949 both sold as low as 47 in 1932. With sinking fund requirements calling for only \$7,800,000 of these two issues and a subsidiary issue by

that time. The point made is not that a company should sell bonds on the basis of retiring them at a discount, but that as a practical managerial problem, such opportunities present themselves when security issues are widely distributed.

Impetus has been given to these private sales by the heavy costs of SEC registration. In my opinion this is, however, not the only cause. The lack of interest on the part of the individual investor is undoubtedly equally responsible.

Role of the Capital Market

In the Twenties, the capital markets were a valuable adjunct to business prosperity. Since that time it is evident that the importance of the capital market has abruptly declined to the vanishing point. From 1933 to mid-1937, working capital played a major part in the business revival. In the last year and a half, a new depression and the influence of the undistributed profits tax have worked to delete and freeze working capital. Any future period of prosperity, therefore, will definitely depend upon a revived capital market. The relatively good showing of many recent new issues and the gradual increase in volume during May and June suggest a better trend for the balance of the year. The action of the capital market will be a

Continued on Page 132

*The Federal Reserve Bulletin, July, 1938, page 564.

Late Upturn in Commodities May Mark End of One Year's Decline in Prices

WHOLESALE commodity prices began to advance in the closing weeks of the second quarter, thus ending a decline which had lasted almost a year. The pace of the rise has abated somewhat since the end of June, but most financial observers believe that the lows of the 1937-38 bear market in commodities have been passed.

Although a few of the speculative commodities, notably cotton, silk and rubber began to show signs of life beforehand, the real rally in commodities was undoubtedly set off by the boomlet in stocks which began on June 20. With stocks rising, most commodities found higher ground to their liking and followed in the wake of the stock market. Two important exceptions to higher prices have been wheat and sugar. Wheat rallied in the first two weeks of June, but later slumped heavily on large crop prospects, slack export demand and a disappointing loan rate. Sugar has suffered from an excessive quota.

One of the most important developments of the last quarter was the unexpected cut in finished steel prices. The reductions averaged about 9 per cent and are important for several reasons. In the first place, the cut in finished steel prices was the first change in more than fourteen months and came at a time when stocks and raw materials—particularly steel scrap—were on the upgrade. Second, the cut brings into the spotlight the question of wages. Unless the steel companies should receive an extraordinarily large amount of business they cannot maintain present wage scales at prevailing steel prices.

For the past month rumors have flown thick and fast concerning a possible reduction in steel wages. Should the steel executives be successful in lowering their labor costs similar reductions would undoubtedly take place in other industries, especially the automobile field. A lowering of wages in automobile and other factories would probably bring about a reduction in manufactured goods prices which would serve to bring prosperity back that much quicker.

As usual in depressions, prices of raw materials and semi-finished products declined more sharply in the first six months of 1938 than prices of finished goods. The

spread between the three items indeed appears to be about what one would expect on the basis of experience. In view of the inflexibility of wage rates and rising tax costs it is somewhat remarkable that prices of finished goods have been readjusted downward as promptly as indicated by the accompanying chart.

From a political standpoint the fact that prices of farm products have declined more drastically than non-farm prices is at once ironical and disturbing. It is ironical in view of the huge sums spent by the government to bring the ratio of farm to non-farm prices back to "parity." It is disturbing because of the danger that it may lead to still more futile efforts to legislate higher farm prices. It is a question whether the average farmer is more impressed by the futility of past measures or by a desire for increased subsidies. In view of the absence of agitation of the kind and quantity that occurred in the 1930-32 period of low prices, one might readily jump to the conclusion that the farmer is getting fed up with price fixing. But the absence of agitation, on the other hand, may merely reflect the fact that the agitators are now ensconced in governmental positions.

Cotton

THE slow but persistent rise of cotton between May 30, when the July option dropped under 7.70 cents, and June 20, when the same contract sold over 8.50 cents, probably had a great deal to do with the extraordinary boom in stocks which developed on June 20. A similar rise in almost any other commodity would probably not mean very much, but cotton is known to be one of the first to feel the effects of improved business. Cotton was one of the first to emerge from the 1929-32 depression and present indications are that it will establish the same record for the Roosevelt depression.

For the second quarter as a whole, cotton's record was not very good. At the end of March, July cotton was about 8.60 and by the end of June it was roughly 10 points higher. Despite the small quarter-to-quarter gain, however, cotton options traveled over a 300-point range during the three months ended June 30, so there was ample opportunity for profits if one were nimble enough.

Perhaps the outstanding development in cotton during the second quarter was the marked change in sentiment which took place. About the end of March a well-known observer made the following statement:

It is seldom that cotton has faced a more depressing array of factors, both of an intrinsic and collateral nature, than those that have appeared in the past week. Here is a partial list: A tense and disturbing world political situation, gloomy trade reports, including dwindling consumption, prospects of further domestic curtailment, increased estimates of world cotton production and mounting discouragement over our domestic business outlook.

While not all observers were so pessimistic, the cotton trade was prepared to spend a very dull Summer. To some extent their pessimism was warranted. Cotton collapsed from over 9 cents in the middle of April to under 7 1/4 cents by the end of May. Consumption of cotton in April was only 414,392 bales, the smallest for that month since 1932. Our seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption was only 79.3 per cent of estimated normal in

April as compared with 96.8 in March. In addition, crop reports indicated that the domestic yield would be about as high as the law permitted and that growth in other countries was large. All in all, things looked pretty black around the end of May and it appeared that the only factor supporting cotton prices was the government loan.

However, the pessimism that was so evident at the end of March has by now been displaced by a degree of optimism not seen in cotton circles since the early part of 1937. Along with raw cotton prices, quotations on both finished and unfinished goods have turned upward. Mills have re-entered the market for raws; manufacturers have stepped up production and retailers are in the market for goods.

At this stage of the game it is impossible to tell what will be the final outcome of the current boom in cotton. In many respects today's conditions are like those existent in the Spring of 1933 just before the ill-fated textile boom of that year. Be-

will be impossible to tell whether or not the present activity in the textile industry is a false alarm. In any event, today's conditions correspond closely enough with the 1933 status to bear watching.

In the week ended July 16 cotton receded about \$2 a bale, thus erasing about one-third of the rally between the end of May and the early part of July. According to trade sources, traders sold contracts principally because of the lack of any news to sustain the recent sharp advance. October closed at 8.59 on Saturday, off 35 points during the week.

The Grains

WHEAT traders went through an exciting three months, although the final outcome probably did not please any one in grain circles but the shorts. Between the end of March and the end of June Chicago wheat lost about 10 cents a bushel, or 14 per cent. A brief rally in the early part of this month was cut short when the government announced a rather disappointing loan rate. At the close of last week July wheat was under 70 cents for the first time in seven weeks, while sentiment in trade circles was probably at a new low since the last depression.

The poor action of wheat is solely the result of large crops and relatively little demand. Early in May the government announced that the Winter wheat crop would probably total 754,153,000 bushels, the largest on record with the single exception of 1931. A large crop had been expected by the trade, however, and for a time wheat held its ground well. On May 16, though, wheat slumped under a flood of selling, and the liquidation persisted for the remainder of the month, when the July option was down to 67 1/2 cents, the lowest since May, 1933.

No sooner had wheat touched the lows than it turned abruptly around to rise almost 16 cents a bushel in two weeks. Buying was prompted by reports of extensive rust damage throughout most of the belt. At the height of the early June rise some observers were counting on a reduction of 150,000,000 bushels in the crop because of rust damage.

When the government issued its official estimate of the crop, however, the Winter wheat yield was placed at 715,000,000



tween April and July, 1933, the price of spot cotton soared from 6.40 to 11.75 cents, while cotton consumption jumped from but 90 per cent of normal in March to 157 per cent in June. By the end of 1933 cotton prices had lost about half of their gains, while consumption had slumped to under 80 per cent.

In 1933 the cotton trade was stimulated by three factors. First, inventories were at a low level and needed rebuilding; second, prices were whirled upward because of inflationary sentiment, and third, manufacturers were anxious to produce as much as they could before the NRA increased their operating costs, while retailers bought in order to stock up at low prices.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON
(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk. End, Thursday—Yr.'s
July 15, 1938. 1937. P. C.
1938. 1938. 1937.

Movement Into Sight:

During week..... 61 47 48 + 27.1

Since Aug. 1..... 13,579 12,975 + 4.7

Deliveries During Week:

To domestic mills..... 56 55 64 - 12.5

Since Aug. 1..... 13,579 12,975 + 4.7

To foreign mills..... 66 86 72 - 8.3

To all mills..... 122 141 136 - 10.3

Deliveries Since Aug. 1:

To domestic mills..... 5,478 7,976 - 31.3

To foreign mills..... 5,224 5,224 0.0

To all mills..... 10,702 13,200 - 18.9

Exports:

During week..... 38 45 18 + 111.1

Since Aug. 1..... 5,568 5,422 + 2.7

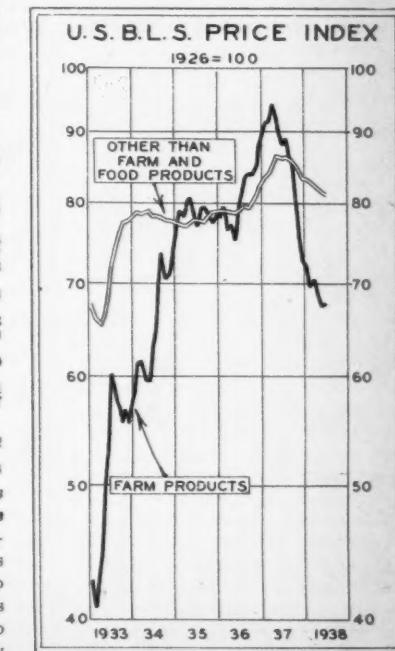
World Visible Supply

(Thursday):

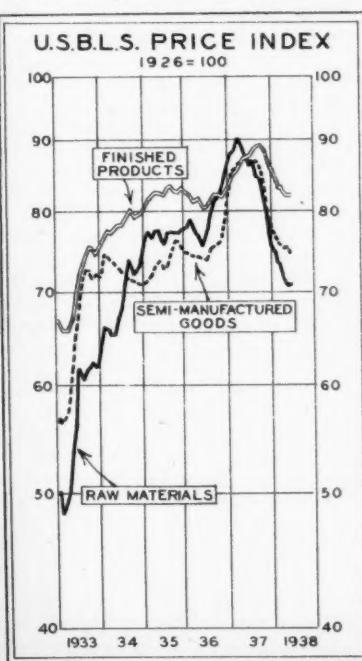
World total..... 5,758 5,819 3,027 + 90.2

Week's change..... -61 -94 -58

U. S. A. only..... 4,424 4,457 1,939 + 125.8



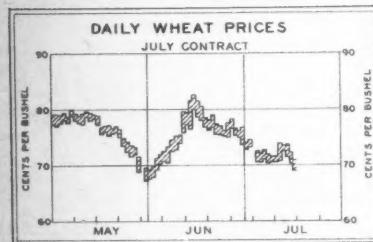
This chart brings up to date the long-range price chart published in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938. The farm products index for June, on the basis of complete figures, was slightly higher than shown above.



This chart brings up to date the long-range price chart published in THE ANNALIST of Jan. 21, 1938. The raw materials index for June, on the basis of complete figures, was slightly higher than shown above.

bushels, only 40,000,000 bushels less than the first estimate. The total crop, including Spring wheat, is estimated at 967,412,000 bushels, the second largest in the history of this country.

Last Friday the Department of Agriculture announced that wheat loan rates would average between 59 and 60 cents a bushel. Despite the 7-cent storage allowance, the final rate is a far cry from the 80 cents a bushel predicted by some observers in the early part of this month. Wheat sold off upon release of the loan rates, indicating that the trade had been expecting a higher rate. The Secretary of Agriculture set the lowest rate permissible under the law, for which he should be commended. A high loan rate would have boosted the domestic price to a level that would have automatically cut off our export market.



This year's near-record crop has started a round of agitation for severe acreage reduction next year. The Department of Agriculture announced over the weekend that it had set 55,000,000 acres as its goal, or 26,000,000 acres less than the total for this year. Between 1931 and 1938 an average of 70,000,000 acres was seeded to wheat by American farmers.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Dow-Jones	Moody's	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Index
July 12	8.84	89%	.74%	9.72	50.97	146.6		
July 13	8.67	89	.74%	9.79	50.63	147.5		
July 14	8.68	88%	.73%	9.45	50.09	146.3		
July 15	8.69	87	.73%	... 49.95	49.95	146.8		
July 16	8.64	85%	.72%	... 49.95	49.95	146.8		

For sources of data see *The Annalist* of July 13, 1938.

Based on a total yield of 967,000,000 bushels, the domestic surplus will probably total about 450,000,000 bushels, or greater than the 378,000,000-bushel carry-over in 1932. That this year's surplus should exceed all previous ones—despite the mighty efforts the government has made in recent years to reduce crops—is a powerful argument against crop-control schemes in general. Nevertheless, the government now proposes to cut wheat acreage by more than 30 per cent, trusting that Mother Nature will not permit a drought to cut our 1939 crop to virtually nothing.

WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS

(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat; as reported by Broomhall)

From:	Week Ended	Aug. 1 to		July 9, 1938.	July 10, 1938.
		July 9,	July 10,		
North America	3,909	1,440	178,551	202,616	
Argentina	2,588	1,408	66,430	160,664	
Australia	3,257	2,056	125,092	103,648	
Russia	524	...	42,908	88	
Danube	344	1,064	51,408	78,752	
India	992	1,008	13,800	14,608	
Other	264	264	6,288	17,232	
Total	12,178	7,240	484,177	577,606	

Three months ago all wheat interests were looking toward Europe for a solution of their problem. Heavy foreign buying was generally expected, but has failed to materialize. In the past year we have exported about 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is excellent as compared with last year, but not as good as had been expected four or six months ago.

Corn was a pleasing contrast to wheat during the past quarter. With the single exception of a break in the latter part of May, prices held firm during the entire three months. Since the first of the year corn has held in an unusually narrow range, indicating an almost perfect balance between supply and demand.

This year's corn crop will total roughly 2,482,000,000 bushels, as compared with

2,644,995,000 last year and a ten-year average of 2,316,000,000 bushels. Unlike wheat, corn has been favored with a good export demand, which has played no small part in the steadiness of prices. Thus far we have exported almost 120,000,000 bushels of corn. Total season exports will probably be the largest since the 166,084,000 bushels in 1922.

SUGAR

The second quarter of this year was one of the poorest ever experienced by the sugar trade. Prices dropped almost continuously, finally touching the lowest levels since 1934; consumption sagged; stocks increased and, as if there wasn't enough trouble already, the industry suffered from strikes.

September domestic sugar began the quarter at about 2.20 cents a pound, but by the middle of April had sunk to under 2 cents for the first time since the beginning of 1935. Selling persisted until the contract had sold under 1.80, at which level support was evident. After traveling in a narrow price range for more than two months, sugar finally woke up last week and prices spurted sharply. There was no special news to account for the sudden rally, but most observers attributed the rise to the fact the sugar was "sold out."

Consumption of sugar so far this year makes very poor comparison with 1937. According to Department of Agriculture statistics, deliveries in the first six months totaled only 2,825,223 short tons, a drop

of more than 13 per cent as compared with 3,250,149 tons in the corresponding months of last year. Consumption in the early part of 1937, however, was aided somewhat by the fact that consumers bought larger-than-usual supplies in order to dodge AAA taxes. Nevertheless, this year's showing is extremely disappointing and has furnished the bears with much ammunition.

Sugar is an excellent example of the futility of government control. Although the trade is paying large taxes in order to support the AAA program the industry is as badly off now as it has ever been. This year's sugar quota is now 6,780,566 short tons (having been reduced by 81,195 tons in the early part of June), which is between 200,000 and 400,000 tons more than needed. This tremendous surplus has acted as a drag on the sugar market and has plunged the entire industry into deepest gloom. Until the present quota system is made more flexible, or discarded altogether, there is little reason to become optimistic over the outlook for sugar.

COFFEE

While coffee prices have not risen spectacularly in the past quarter there has been a vast improvement in the statistical position of the commodity. If any one wanted an answer as to what would happen if the AAA control programs were thrown out the window all they would have to do is turn to coffee.

Last November, Brazil, the world's largest producer of coffee, decided to abandon its thirty-year destruction scheme. The immediate result was a collapse in coffee prices, the bean tumbling from 8½ cents to a record low of about 5½ cents. Last year March Santos had sold as high as 11½ cents a pound. After the first bursts of selling had subsided, however, it became apparent that dropping the control scheme was one of the best things that could have happened. Prices were lower because the artificial props had been removed, but lower prices mean more consumption.

In the first six months of this year domestic coffee deliveries totaled 6,924,000 bags, actually 5 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of last year. Considering the severe "recession," coffee made a most impressive showing. Outside of American consumers, Brazil has been the biggest gainer. In the first half of this year 4,471,000 bags of Brazilian coffee arrived on these shores, an increase of 18 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Moreover, the trend points still higher, as June arrivals aggregated 651,300 bags, or 41 per cent greater than the 461,000 bags in June, 1937. Other coffee-producing countries have lost ground.

As a result of the improvement in consumption, the position of coffee is strong at present. On July 1 domestic stocks totaled 1,418,000 bags, as compared with 1,495,500 a year ago.

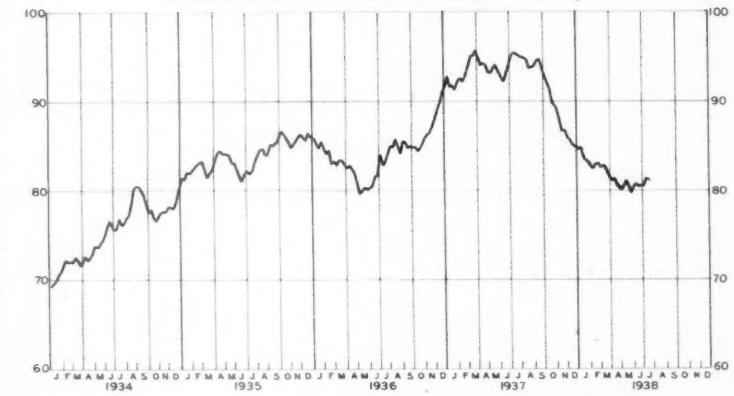
Now that politics are almost out of the coffee picture, it is much easier to forecast the future. If Brazil holds to her present course and maintains a "free and open market," to use the words of Brazilian officials, the future looks bright. True enough, prices probably will not rise to any appreciable extent—indeed, they may even go lower, but that factor is more than offset by the fact that consumption should continue to increase and the coffee trade should enjoy a better and more stable market in the future.

HIDES

After doing almost nothing in the first two and one-half months of the second quarter, hides spurted in a sensational fashion as soon as stocks got under way. In the last week of June, September hides sold under 9 cents, and last week they sold over 11 cents to come within striking distance of the year's high.

Sentiment in the leather industry did an

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



July 20, 1937.	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chemicals	8. Miscellaneous Commodities	All Commodities
July 20, 1938.	105.2	85.1	78.6	90.7	109.0	70.5	89.8	79.6	95.2
April 6	77.5	71.3	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.6	69.8	81.0
April 13	77.5	71.6	57.9	85.4	102.5	66.8	88.0	70.6	81.0
April 20	76.4	71.0	58.1	85.7	102.6	68.0	88.0	70.3	80.6
April 27	77.0	70.5	58.1	85.2	102.5	66.8	88.0	69.3	80.3
May 4	76.0	70.7	57.9	85.0	102.4	66.5	88.0	69.7	80.0
May 11	77.0	71.2	57.7	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.1	80.4
May 18	78.3	72.7	57.5	84.9	102.4	66.5	88.0	70.0	81.1
May 25	77.5	72.1	57.1	84.9	100.7	66.5	88.0	69.2	80.5
June 1	76.5	70.8	56.4	84.9	100.7	66.1	88.0	69.2	79.8
June 8	77.8	71.8	56.4	85.0	100.7	66.1	88.0	69.5	80.5
June 15	78.3	72.5	56.4	84.6	100.8	66.1	87.4	69.8	80.4
June 22	77.8	72.0	56.4	84.1	102.2	66.1	87.4	70.4	80.6
June 29	78.4	72.5	57.1	84.5	97.5	66.1	87.4	70.6	80.6
July 2	77.6	72.5	58.0	85.5	97.9	65.1	87.4	71.7	80.6
July 9	80.1	73.8	58.4	85.2	96.2	65.1	87.4	71.7	81.4
July 16	79.4	73.6	59.2	85.2	96.2	65.1	87.4	71.5	81.3

Per cent change for week from:
Last week... -0.9 -0.3 +1.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 -0.3 -0.1
Last year... -24.5 -13.5 -24.7 -6.1 -11.7 -7.7 -2.7 -10.2 -14.6

*Preliminary. †Revised. For back figures see *THE ANNALIST* of July 9, 1937, pages 47 and 48.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	July 16, 1938	July 9, 1938	July 20, 1937
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$8.85%	\$8.87%	\$1.32%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.72% -72%	.71% -71%	1.38%
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	.38% -38%	.36% -36%	.47%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.69%	.71% -71%	1.02%
Barley, malting (bu.)	8	8	.90%
Flour, Spring patents (bbl.)	4.95-5.20	5.05-5.30	7.20-7.60
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.36	10.84	14.47
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.73	9.36	12.16
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	17.62% -23%	18.25 -23%	20.62
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	27.37% -27%	27.37% -27%	36.12% -36.12%
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.)	26.75	26.75	29.00
Lard, steam Western (lb.)	9.50-9.60	9.55-9.65	12.75-12.85
Sugar, raw duty paid (lb.)	.0285	.0271	.03%
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0414	.0450	.0470
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.071% -0.7%	.071% -0.7%	.11% -11%
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0528	.0530	.0795
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0964	.0903	.1236
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.65	.65	1.01
Silk, 78% seripane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	1.83-1.88	1.79-1.84	1.96-2.01
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.49	.49	.63
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.28%	1.28%	1.83%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.21%	.19%	.29%
Printclot, 384-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.04%	.04%	.06% -0.06%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05% -0.05%	.05% -0.05%	.08%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.11%	.11	.16%
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.31	.31	.40
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.15	.15%	.19
Coco, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	5.75	5.75	5.50
Coi, bismuth, Annalist composite, 19 series (net ton)	1.5	1.5	.19
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	2.02225	2.02225	2.141
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refin'g centers (gal.)	1.26	1.26	1.399
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	.05%	.05%	.05%
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	19.61	19.61	23.25
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	2.30	2.30	2.605
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.09%	.09%	.14
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.097% -0.98%	.096% -0.97%	.1405-1415
Lead (lb.)	.0490-0.0495	.0490-0.0495	.06
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.43%	.42%	.60%
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.04%	.04%	.07
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.42%	.42	

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES
 (Grains at Chicago; Others at New York.)
Daily Range

	July.		October.		December.		January.		March.		May.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Cotton:	8.90	8.74	8.86	8.71	8.93	8.78	8.94	8.78	9.00	8.85	9.02	8.87
July 11.....	8.82	8.68	8.84	8.66	8.92	8.75	8.81	8.77	8.98	8.80	9.00	8.84
July 12.....	8.76	8.56	8.79	8.60	8.88	8.68	8.87	8.70	8.93	8.74	8.96	8.80
July 14.....	8.63	8.56	8.69	8.57	8.77	8.66	8.70	8.65	8.84	8.72	8.85	8.76
July 15.....	8.61	8.48	8.64	8.52	8.72	8.60	8.73	8.62	8.78	8.65	8.81	8.63
July 16.....	Expired.	8.61	8.55	8.69	8.63	8.70	8.63	8.74	8.68	8.79	8.73	8.73
July 16 close....	8.59t	8.68t	8.68t	8.68t	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n	8.73n
Week's range....	8.90	8.48	8.86	8.52	8.93	8.60	8.94	8.62	9.00	8.65	9.02	8.68
Previous week....	9.14	8.88	9.11	8.88	9.18	8.94	9.19	8.94	9.25	9.00	9.27	9.03
Wk. July 17, '37	12.47	11.80	12.48	11.98	12.40	11.92	12.40	11.94	12.45	11.99	12.47	12.01
Contract range {	11.83	7.65	9.48	7.70	9.50	7.73	9.51	7.74	9.25	7.77	9.27	7.81
Traded week ended Friday, July 15, 824,200 bales; previous week, 635,300.												

	July.		September.		December.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
July 11.....	.71%	.70%	.72%	.71%	.74%	.73%
July 12.....	.73%	.70%	.75	.71%	.77%	.74%
July 13.....	.73%	.70%	.75	.73%	.77%	.75%
July 14.....	.73%	.71%	.74%	.71%	.76%	.73%
July 15.....	.72%	.70%	.72%	.70%	.74%	.72%
July 16.....	.71	.69	.71%	.69%	.73%	.71%
July 16 close....	.69t	.69t	.69%	.69%	.71%	.71%
Week's range....	.73%	.69	.75	.69%	.77%	.71%
Previous week....	.72%	.70%	.74	.71%	.76%	.73%
Week July 17, '37....	1.29%	1.19%	1.29%	1.21%	1.31%	1.22%
Contract range {	1.05%	.67%	.92%	.68%	.81%	.71
May 31	Sept. 28	Feb. 9	May 31	June 21	May 31	
Traded week ended Friday, July 15, 170,414,000 bushels; previous week, 129,983,000.						

Weekly Range

	Week Ended		Week Ended		Contract Range		Week Ended					
	July 16, 1938	July 9, 1938	July 9, 1938	July 9, 1938	July 17, 1937	July 17, 1937	July 17, 1937	July 17, 1937				
Corn:	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	High.	Date.	High.	Low.			
Sept. ....	.63%	.59%	.59% t	.59%	.58%	.64	Mar. 25	.54%	May 31	1.14%	1.10%
Dec. ....	.63%	.58%	.59% t	.59%	.57%	.59%	June 17	.52%	June 1	.83%	.79%
Bushels traded 52,560,000				28,690,000						58,872,000		
Oats:												
July .....	.28%	.26%	.26% t	.27%	.26%	.26%	Oct. 2	.25%	Apr. 5	.44%	.41
Sept. ....	.27%	.25%	.26% t	.26%	.26%	.26%	Jan. 10	.25%	May 31	.36%	.37
Dec. ....	.28%	.27%	.27% t	.28%	.27%	.27%	July 1	.26%	May 31	.40%	.37%
Bushels traded 5,279,000				3,287,000						19,237,000		
Rye:												
July .....	.56	.51%	.51% t	.53%	.52%	.52%	July 9	.49%	June 1	1.02%	.90
Sept. ....	.55	.50%	.50% t	.52%	.50%	.50%	Feb. 9	.48	June 1	.91%	.84%
Dec. ....	.56%	.51%	.51% t	.53%	.51%	.51%	June 14	.50	June 3	.94%	.87%
Bushels traded 1,415,000				1,391,000						8,288,000		
Coffee-D (Santos No. 4):												
July	6.00	5.93	6.03 n	6.12	5.96	10.09	July 26	5.65	Nov. 30	10.95	10.78	
Sept.	6.21	6.00	6.04	6.18	6.00	9.00	Sept. 29	5.62	Apr. 7	10.65	10.35	
Dec.	6.33	6.18	6.19	6.33	6.11	6.33	Jan. 7	5.61	Apr. 7	10.31	10.02	
May	6.39	6.27	6.28 n	6.41	6.19	6.41	July 1	5.65	Apr. 7	10.12	9.93	
July '39....	6.43	6.31	6.32 n	6.44	6.20	6.44	July 14	5.85	June 2	10.06	9.85	
Contracts traded 242				365						284		
Coffee-A (Rio No. 7):												
July	4.23	n	4.30	4.20	3.79	Aug. 3	3.78	Mar. 22	7.28	6.96		
Sept.	4.44	4.30	4.30 t	4.45	3.88	5.85	Sept. 28	3.78	Mar. 23	7.08	6.75	
Dec.	4.49	4.35	4.35 t	4.50	4.37	4.50	July 8	3.78	Mar. 23	7.05	6.78	
Mar.	4.54	4.38	4.38 n	4.55	4.41	4.85	Mar. 21	3.81	Mar. 21	6.93	6.65	
May	4.42	4.40	4.40 n	4.50	4.45	4.50	July 7	4.04	June 1	6.91	6.85	
Contracts traded 32				47						93		
Sugar-No. 3 ("U. S."):												
July	1.85	1.79	1.80	1.82	1.78	1.76	12.52	July 2	1.74	May 26	2.47	2.45
Sept.	1.93	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.88	1.83	2.44	Nov. 10	1.79	May 27	2.49	2.43
Jan.	1.99	1.92	1.94	1.95	1.91	1.89	2.38	Jan. 14	1.82	May 27	2.36	2.30
Mar.	2.03	1.96	1.98	1.99	1.95	1.92	2.21	Mar. 11	1.85	May 27	2.37	2.30
May	2.06	1.98	2.01	2.03	1.98	1.95	2.06	July 14	1.88	May 26	2.40	2.33
July '39....	2.09	2.01	2.05	2.06	1.97	1.97	2.09	July 13	1.97	July 7	2.39	2.35
Contracts traded 2,843				746						1,428		
Sugar-No. 4 ("World"):												
Sept.	1.05	.96	1.00	1.00	.94%	.88	1.47%	Apr. 16	.88	July 8	1.24	1.19
Mar.	1.12	1.03	1.07	1.08	.98%	.92	1.33	Oct. 4	.91%	May 26	1.33	1.28
May	1.14%	1.06	1.09	1.09	1.00	.94%	1.27%	Dec. 10	.93%	May 21	1.35	1.30%
July, 1939....	1.16	1.09	1.11	1.03	.97%	.91	1.16	July 14	.96%	May 20	1.38	1.33
Sept., 1939....	1.18	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.04	.98	1.18	July 14	.98	June 27	1.36	1.38
Contracts traded 2,307				482						1,152		
Cocao:												
July	5.13	5.13	5.15 n	5.20	5.03	8.97	Aug. 17	4.02	May 31	7.54	7.30	
Sept.	5.26	5.05	5.11 n	5.32	5.01	8.57	Sept. 8	4.14	May 31	7.75	7.46	
Dec.	5.40	5.16	5.25 t	5.48	5.20	6.63	Jan. 10	4.29	May 31	7.91	7.42	
Jan.	5.34	5.22	5.31 n	5.48	5.31	6.49	Feb. 24	4.32	May 31	7.94	7.69	
Mar.	5.54	5.31	5.41 n	5.61	5.35	5.70	Apr. 18	4.44	May 31	8.05	7.80	
May	5.64	5.40	5.50 n	5.72	5.45	5.72	July 7	4.54	May 31	8.16	8.01	
July '39....	5.62	n	5.62 n	5.72	5.45	5.72	July 7	4.54	May 31	8.16	8.01	
Contracts traded 758				1,432						1,296		
Hides:												
Sept.	11.25	10.57	11.07 t	11.13	10.35	17.00	Sept. 10	7.93	Mar. 31	17.25	16.60	
Dec.	11.62	10.87	11.40	11.43	11.47	10.60	12.00	Dec. 27	8.31	Mar. 31	17.64	17.09
Mar.	11.75	11.02	11.52	11.60	11.65	10.40	12.00	Dec. 27	8.83			

Canada Looks for Improvement in Business Conditions In Second Half of 1938

MONTREAL.

REVIEWING the record for the first half of 1938, Canadian business men find considerable satisfaction in the fact that their industries have not been forced to curtail operations drastically despite the handicaps imposed by the severe slump in activity in the United States. As to the prospects for the last half of the year, observers are now generally optimistic partly because of the improved conditions in financial and commodity markets. Other important factors in this improved sentiment are the favorable crop prospects, the gradual improvement in the statistical position of the newsprint industry and the improved business outlook for the United States. This bullish business picture, however, is qualified in several respects and a few unfavorable developments might change it considerably.



Weather conditions will play an important role in shaping the Fall business picture. At the moment the crop outlook is favorable and conditions are far superior to those of a year ago. But the total production of grain for the year will remain in doubt for some time as critical growing weeks lie ahead. It is little wonder, therefore, that one of the principal topics of conversation among business men in Canada is the condition of the crops. Although Canada weathered last year's short crop well, it is felt that another such unfavorable development this year would bear down more heavily on business in general. Emphasis, incidentally, is placed on the physical volume of the crop rather than the dollar volume. It is generally agreed that a large crop at a moderate price is more desirable than a small crop at a high price. A large crop usually means a high level of freight car loadings and a greater volume of employment. The Dominion Government would benefit directly through a gain in C. N. R. revenues

and a reduction in relief charges in the Prairie Provinces.

For the year to date, the trend of freight car loadings and revenues has been downward, with the rate of decrease speeding up somewhat in June. Compared with the

mean the elimination of many lines and a consequent reduction in total railroad employment. At a time when there is still considerable unemployment it would be hazardous politically to embark upon such a course.

however, has been more than offset by a substantial reduction in publishers' supplies, which stood at a record high level at the close of 1937, because of the newsprint price increase. The net decrease in total stocks since last December has amounted to somewhere around 225,000 tons, based on published statistics. At this rate of decline, the industry's statistical position should be near normal toward the close of this year. Because of this improvement in the underlying situation, the present low rate of operation of around 55 per cent of capacity is causing comparatively little concern.

The slump in production in the first six months of the year, however, will continue to be felt during the Winter months. The cutting and hauling of logs, for the most part, is carried on during the Fall and Winter months, which, of course, means that newsprint companies must estimate

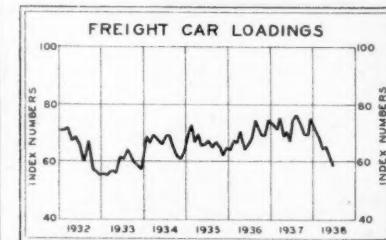


record of railroads in the United States, however, the drop in loadings has been moderate, amounting to only 8 per cent. The total for the first six months of 1938 is moderately above that for the corresponding period of 1936, although grain loadings were nearly 26 per cent lower. A return of grain loadings this Fall to a more normal level would greatly benefit the C. N. R. and might weaken the C. P. R.'s bargaining position somewhat in amalgamation talks. Canada's railroad difficulties are of course not a product of any depression but business setbacks accentuate them.

Opinion as to what should be done about the C. N. R. varies greatly although it is agreed that because of politics it will be difficult to take drastic steps to reduce costs. Amalgamation is discussed as a way out but that would undoubtedly

One of the most unfavorable developments in the first half of the year was a substantial decline in newsprint production. For June, the trend, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations, continued downward, although rate of decrease was again smaller. Total production in June amounted to 201,694 tons, as compared with 207,678 tons for the preceding month and 310,871 tons for the corresponding month of last year. This represented a greater than seasonal decline and our adjusted index of newsprint production dropped to 57.7 from 58.6 for May.

While the industry's position is still far from satisfactory, it is much better than it was six months ago and further improvement is looked for. Mill supplies of newsprint were reduced last month, but were still over 75,000 tons greater than at the end of last January. This increase,



the probable demand for newsprint many months ahead. Last year conditions were favorable and fairly large inventories of logs were built up. At present, large quantities of logs which were cut during the Winter are still floating in the rivers in Quebec. But thousands of men who depend upon the woods for much of their cash income have been unable to find work and the outlook for this Fall and Winter in that direction is none too favorable.

	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Jan.	222,500	287,691	227,960	201,960
Feb.	202,601	275,532	221,570	180,310
Mar.	224,204	304,304	243,900	205,680
April	200,794	298,347	258,722	222,244
May	207,678	309,232	261,070	242,693
June	201,694	316,871	270,050	235,570
July	214,529	274,630	234,270	214,270
Aug.	318,713	270,050	235,570	214,270
Sept.	312,351	269,782	223,590	204,000
Oct.	314,594	301,106	266,500	223,590
Nov.	302,236	285,711	262,900	223,590
Dec.	293,033	289,310	244,730	223,590

With many of her industries geared for large export trade, Canada keeps a close check on external developments, particularly those in the United States. Any dis-

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange

Saturday, July 16



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Montreal Curb Market

Greenshields & Co.
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MONTRÉAL CANADA

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
200 A P Grain.	4 1/2	4 1/2
60 A P Gr pf.	28	28
282 A Brew.	15 1/2	15 1/2
15 A Brew pf.	110 1/4	110 1/4
720 Bathurst.	10	10
2,850 Bell Gr.	24	24
1,232 Bell.	16 3/4	16 1/2
4,293 Brazil.	13 1/2	13
745 Be Pow.	32 1/2	31 1/2
185 Be Pow. B.	5	5
9,391 Cpr.	3 1/2	2 1/2
252 Bide Pro.	54	54
990 Can Cem.	11 1/2	10 1/2
200 Can Cem pf.	95	96
1,887 Dom Brd.	33 1/2	31 1/2
261 Dom Cf pf.	18%	18%
10 Dom Gia.	18	18
5 Dom Gr.	15	15
13,134 Dom S&C B.	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,075 Dom Tar.	8 1/2	7 1/2
12,730 Can Car.	16 1/2	13

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
525 Dryden.	8 1/2	7 1/2
515 Electra.	14 1/2	14 1/2
450 Fndtn.	14 1/2	13 1/2
7,420 G Sti war.	8 1/2	7 1/2
588 Gatineau.	11 1/2	11
155 Gathneau pf.	83 1/2	83
260 G Sti w pf.	80	80
240 G Sti wts.	45	45
100 Gure.	7 1/2	7 1/2
573 Gypsum.	7 1/2	7
535 H Bridge.	7 1/2	7 1/2
20 H Bridge pf.	40	40
310 H B Mining.	28 1/2	30
12,933 Hinger.	14 1/2	14 1/2
670 How Smith.	15 1/2	17
100 Imp Sm. pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2
3,955 Imp Oil.	17 1/2	17 1/2
3,970 Imp Tch.	15 1/2	15 1/2
10 Imp Tch pf.	7	7
410 Ind Accp.	27 1/2	27
10 Ind Coal.	42	42
6,494 Ind Nickel.	50 1/2	50 1/2
1,631 Imp Sm. pf.	26 1/2	25 1/2
51 Ind P.	29	29
20 Int Pow.	79	79
1,500 Eake Wds.	14 1/2	15 1/2
6,370 Massay.	9 1/2	8 1/2
1,316 McColl.	12 1/2	12 1/2
3,472 MtI Pow.	29	29
1,747 MtI Brew.	41 1/2	40 1/2
58 Royal.	18 1/2	18 1/2
3,310 Noranda.	68	68 1/2
15 N B Sti pf.	13	13
947 Ogilvie.	30	29 1/2
1 Ogilvie pf.	151	151
17,843 Abitibi.	4 1/2	3 1/2
3,565 Abit 6% pf.	25 1/2	26 1/2
1,170 Asbes.	75	70 1/2
1,400 Bentharn.	4 1/2	4
940 Ba Oil.	21 1/2	21 1/2
73 Dom Cf Pack.	12 1/2	12 1/2

CURB MARKET STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
90 Can Sug.	75 1/2	75 1/2
50 Cdn Brew.	21	2
350 Cdn Brew.	2	7
160 Cdn Br. pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2
25 Cdn Marc.	1 1/2	1 1/2
2,965 Cdn Vicks.	9 1/2	9 1/2
710 Cdn Vt. pf.	40	40
310 Cl Neon.	20	15
5,210 Cdn Al.	1 1/2	1 1/2
21,530 Cent Cad.	30	31
700 Cent Pat.	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,383 Dom.	29	29
11,200 Dom.	1 1/2	1 1/2
12,200 East Ma.	1 1/2	1 1/2
300 Dom Store.	6	6
1,445 Dom A.	8 1/2	7 1/2
242 Dom B.	7 1/2	6 1/2
26,047 Fairchild.	12	12
750 Fleet Air.	5 1/2	5 1/2
735 Ford.	19	19
195 Fraser.	19	18
2,242 Fraser.	18 1/2	18 1/2
25 Goodyear.	64	64
100 Kroyer.	4 1/2	4 1/2
25 I Royl.	11 1/2	11 1/2
100 Kroyer.	30	30
800 MacKenAir.	70	70
135 MacLaren.	14	14
995 Massey pf.	52	55
61 Melch. pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2
445 Mitchell.	14 1/2	14 1/2
45 Pac. Hr.	88 1/2	88 1/2
60 Pac. C 1st pf.	97	97
55 Rel Gr.	7 1/2	7 1/2
382 Royalite.	44	44
42 S Cn Pw.	105	105
415 Walk Br.	2.00	1.75
35 Walkers.	40	40
85 Walkers pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2

See Page 134 for unlisted Canadian Quotations

CURB MARKET MINING STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
4,600 Arno. . . . .	.02	.01
7,100 Beaufor. . . . .	.20	.18
275 Big Miss. . . . .	.34	.34
3,000 Brownlee. . . . .	.04 1/4	.04 1/4
1,401 Buolio. . . . .	.04 1/4	.04 1/4
1,100 Can Mal. . . . .	.98	.98
1,500 Cap Rouyn. . . . .	.04	.04
2,600 Cart Mal. . . . .	.06 1/2	.06 1/2
21,530 Cent Cad. . . . .	.33	.31
700 Cent Pat. . . . .	.25	.25
1,383 Dom. . . . .	.29	.29
11,200 Dom. . . . .	.1 1/2	.1 1/2
12,200 East Ma.	1.83	1.83
300 El Dorado. . . . .	.24	.24
2,400 Pend. Orel.	2.20	2.20
16,496 Perron.	1.60	1.50
4,100 Redpath. . . . .	.70	.60
2,500 Redpath. . . . .	.04	.04
4,200 Shawkey. . . . .	.11	.11
9,900 Sherrill. . . . .	.1 1/2	.1 1/2
3,500 Newbe. . . . .	.4 1/2	.4 1/2
8,800 Pandora. . . . .	.24	.20
25 I Royl. . . . .	.2 1/2	.2 1/2
2,400 Pend. Orel.	2.20	2.20
16,496 Perron.	1.60	1.50
4,100 Redpath. . . . .	.70	.60
2,500 Redpath. . . . .	.04	.04
4,200 Shawkey. . .		

cussion of the domestic situation involves an examination of the trend of activity in the United States. Canadians, of course, hope that recovery will proceed on a broad front in the United States, so that the strain on their industries may be lessened. Such a recovery would undoubtedly also benefit Canada's other great customer, the United Kingdom, where business has been forced to give ground in recent months.

DOMINION BOND PRICES AND YIELDS

(Based on Opening Bid Prices)

	Price	Yield												
Long	Short	Aver.	Long	Short	Aver.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.	Term.
July 41. 05.46	101.73	105.06	3.00	.86	2.14									
July 12. 105.41	101.73	105.02	3.01	.86	2.15									
July 13. 105.30	101.73	104.97	3.02	.86	2.16									
July 14. 105.13	101.60	104.77	3.04	.96	2.21									
July 15. 105.13	101.59	104.71	3.03	.97	2.22									
July 16. 105.02	101.48	104.62	3.05	1.06	2.24									

If business in the United States does not recover, widespread improvement in Canada is unlikely.

While trade in merchandise between the two countries has slumped, the tourist business continues to make headway. It has been estimated that the number of Americans visiting Canada this year is from 5 to 10 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1937. If this gain

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Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, July 16

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

11,422 Abitibi ... 4% 3% 3%

1,785 Abit Bt pf 28 25 261/4

1,900 Acme Gas. ... 0.08 .09

2,000 Ajax O&G. ... 0.03 .03

710 A. & Grain 4% 4% 4%

30 A. P. G. pf 20 20 20

56,074 Alderman ... 55 54 55

57,400 Amm. Gold 25 21 22

2,835 Anglo Can. 1.35 1.35 3.38

2,302 Anglo-Hur. 3.40 3.00 3.35

2,500 Arntfield ... 18 16 18

4,300 Ashley ... 0.07 .06 .06

22,100 Balfour ... 0.04 .03 .03

78,300 Bankfield ... 27 27 33

10 Ault-Wt pf 101 101 101

13,525 Bagamac 15% 17% 18%

17,116 Bankfield ... 70 68 70

49 Bank Can. 58 57 57

38 Bk Mont. 221 220 220

6 Bk of NS. 300 297 290

250 Bk of Tor. 227 237 237

11,700 Base Metal ... 40 37 37

10 Bath Pw II 4% 4% 4%

8,050 B'tle Gold. 12.1 11.2 11.7

65 Beatty A. ... 10 10 10

5 Beatty 1 pf 97 97 97

597 Beaumain's 4 3% 3%

400 Belmore 18 18 18

15,100 Beldig'd K. 27 24 24%

2,766 Big Misso. 35 35 35

155 Billmore 8% 8% 8%

45 Bl Rib pf. 32% 30 31

24,700 Bobbie ... 13 10% 10%

590 Bralorne 9.60 9.50 9.50

3,390 Br. Tr. 13% 12% 12%

1,600 Br. & Oil. 21% 21% 21%

10 Can. B. Oil. 21% 21% 21%

15,306 Brown Oil. 41 37 37

1,150 Buff Ank. 16% 16% 16%

89,500 Buff Cdn. 04 03 .03%

35 Build Prod. 55 55 55

3,300 Bunker Hill 13 12 12

50 Bunker St. 14 14 14

40 Burt F. 20 20 20

8,655 C'g's & Ed'f. 25.3 25.3 24.0

3,300 Calmont 36 33 33

10 Can Bread 4% 4% 4%

5 Can Brd A 90 90 90

235 Can. Cem. 11 11 11

61 CanCem pf 97% 94 94

59 Can. Min. 33% 33% 33%

125 Can. Mort. 7% 7% 7%

2 Can P'Mort 135 135 135

3 Can Steam 4% 4% 4%

527 CanStm pf 16 15 15

35 CanWire A 50 49 49

125 CanWire B 19 16 16

holds during the big season which lies ahead, total expenditures of tourists in Canada will approach the 1929 high level of \$309,000,000. Not all of this money was spent by Americans, but most of it was. Last year, tourists are estimated to have spent \$294,682,000 in Canada, as compared with \$251,299,000 in 1936. Of these totals, only \$16,972,000 and \$12,946,000, respectively, represented expenditures by tourists from overseas countries.

The economic importance of this tourist trade can hardly be overemphasized. It provides employment for many individuals and is an important factor in the balance of international payments. Allowing for

and there has been no wave of dividend omissions. The recovery in security prices has been more rapid in the United States than in Canada, but Canadian stocks during the first quarter of the year showed more moderate losses. From Jan. 1, 1938, to March 31 the Montreal Stock Exchange index of twenty industrials declined 16.7 per cent, compared with a drop of 20.0 per cent in The Annalist average of seventy-two industrials. From March 31 to the beginning of July the former average increased 36.2 per cent, but the latter gained 45.6 per cent, based on closing prices. The rapidity of this rise is somewhat disconcerting and many persons are afraid that Wall Street may again overdo things.

Despite a spectacular growth in recent

the tax load, which is very heavy, but the smallness of the deficit was very reassuring to business. The fiscal policy of the government is a constructive factor in the outlook. There also seems to be comparatively little dissatisfaction with other policies of the present government. A middle course has generally been followed partly because of the failure of certain reform schemes in the United States. On the whole, Canadians feel that the government's attitude toward business does not represent a major obstacle to recovery.

Seiberling Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.—Stockholders have approved a plan providing for the exchange of three common shares for each share of preference stock and accumulated dividends.

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STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS
Sales. High. Low. Last.

180 Orang C pf 5% 5 5

11,000 Oro Plata .85 .75 .75

22,500 Pacalta O. 10 .07% .08

322 Page Her. .92 .88 .92

3,870 Pamour .3.45 3.33 3.35

4,200 McDoogSeg. 17.17 .17 .17

42,500 Man & Est. 21% .21% .21% .024

565 Mts Mill. 2% 2% 2% .024

109 ALMIMI pf 3% 4% 4% .024

14,600 Partanen M 24% 18% 21

34,100 Paullore .13 .08 .09

17,750 Paynor Master .19 .12 .15

11,900 Paynor .14 .12 .13

20,825 Perron .1.63 1.45 1.55

10,533 Pet Cob M. 0.01% .00% .01%

2,050 Phot Eng. 17 17 17

9,822 Pick Crowth. 4.75 4.55 4.55

1,345 Pioneer .3.00 3.00 3.00

15,950 Powell Ro. 2.27 2.11 2.11

3,400 McWatters .66 .58 .66

4,920 Mining C. 2.05 1.90 2.05

305 Pr Metals .17% 1.15 1.15

60,925 Preston .95 .85 .94%

500 Prog Air. .55 .55 .55

500 Que Min. .42 .42 .42

2,322 Quemont .28 .28 .28

2,850 Read .2.25 2.00 2.00

6,640 Red L G S 11% 10% 10%

11,650 Reno Gold. .48 .45 .45

13,400 Roche L L 13 10% 12%

18 Royal Bk. 188 187 188

810 Royalite .45 .45 .45

5,600 San Anth. .11% 11% 11%

825 St Lw Cor. 6 5 5%

3,050 Shawinigan .52 .52 .56

1,500 Sheep Cr. .97 .95 .96

38,790 Sherrill G. 1.44 1.27 1.35

100 Simpson B. 5% 5% 5%

41 Simpson pf. 85 83 83

8,266 Siscoe Gd. 2.29 2.20 2.23

30,000 St. Lw Lake 16% 12% 12

100 St. Lw Lake 16% 12% 12

20 Ham Br pf 41 41 41

73 Honey Dew .40 .30 .40

30 Langley D pf 8 8 8

10 Humbleton 20 20 20

50 Kirk Town 14 13 14

25 Langley's pf 30 30 30

3,000 Mandy ... 17 16% 16%

343 Mon Pow. 29% 28% 29%

2,672 Nat Stl Can 57 46% 56

2,000 OsiskoLake 11 11 11

22,122 P'nt Kirk. 0% 0% 0%

31,600 P. Green .2.30 2.00 2.00

61,500 Ritchie Gd. 0% 0% 0%

10,500 Robb Mont 02 01 01%

35 Rog Maj A 3% 3% 3%

488 Shawinigan 22% 21% 22%

170 Stand Pav. 3% 3% 3%

11,700 Temisk Min. 11 10 10

Wednesday, July 20, 1938

Financial News of the Week

OF the first four large corporations to report second quarter earnings, three showed a decrease in profits (after adjustment for seasonal variation), as compared with the first quarter. The lone increase was reported by Union Oil of California. As yet no major steel or automobile company has reported on the second quarter. Financial observers believe that such companies fared the worst in the three months just ended since operations were at an exceptionally low level.

In the three months ended June 30 the United Fruit Company earned \$2,392,000, after adjustment for seasonal variation, a sharp decline as compared with \$3,092,000 in the first quarter. In the second quarter of last year United Fruit's profits amounted to \$3,319,000, after allowance for seasonal variation.

TABLE II. MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS		
Quarters Ended	Net Income.	Earned a Sh.
June 30: 1938	\$193,152	\$0.18
Mar. 31: 1937	516,726	0.58
Dec. 31: 1937	172,400	0.16
1937	477,051	0.52
Sept. 30: 1936	476,598	0.52
1937	484,490	0.53
1936	193,809	0.18
	426,108	0.46

Actual earnings of the company in the second quarter were \$3,024,000, a gain of almost \$500,000 over the initial period. The second quarter of the year, however, is usually the best for United Fruit and consequently such profits must be pared by almost one-quarter to allow for seasonal variation. The first quarter, on the other hand, is usually the poorest of the year and such results are boosted over 20 per cent when allowing for seasonal variation.

The company did not release any statement in connection with its second quarter earnings report. Trade sources state, however, that some improvement in business has been witnessed in the last few weeks.

TABLE III. UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA		
(Thousands)	Net Sales.	Net Earned Income.
June 30: 1938	\$20,300	\$2,650
March 31: 1938	20,450	3,000
Dec. 31: 1937	17,950	2,300
1937	17,900	2,200
1936	3,650	0.78
Sept. 30: 1937	2,400	0.55
1936	3,211	0.69
*Not available.	1,733	0.40

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929. Adjusted profits of Mathieson Alkali totaled but \$180,000 in the second quarter, the lowest since the third quarter of 1932, which was the low point in the previous depression. In the first three months of this year Mathieson's adjusted earnings amounted to \$196,000, while in the second quarter of 1937 they totaled \$483,000.

While the company's report for the second quarter was somewhat disappointing, Mr. E. M. Allen, president, reported that June sales were the largest for any month since last October. Mr. Allen also stated that "we feel there should be an encourag-

ing improvement in the latter part of the third quarter."

Table II gives quarterly earnings for

recent periods. Annual figures, going back to 1929, were published in THE ANNALIST of Oct. 1, 1937.

The Union Oil Company's record for reporting better-than-average earnings was further enhanced with its second quarter statement which showed that profits turned upward in the June quarter whereas most corporation profits decreased. In the December quarter of last year, when almost every other company showed a sharp decrease in profits, Union Oil's earnings reached the highest level for the entire recovery period.

In the second quarter of this year Union Oil earned \$2,729,000, after allowance for seasonal variation, as compared with \$2,547,000 in the previous three months and \$3,013,000 in the June quarter of 1937. Sales of the company have held up unusually well considering the drastic decline in business. Volume in the first six months of this year was \$38,250,000, a decrease of only three-tenths of 1 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Table III gives quarterly sales and profits for recent periods. Annual figures, going back to 1929, were published in THE ANNALIST of Oct. 22, 1937.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry Company (7-13-38) —Unfilled orders on July 1 amounted to about \$4,000,000, compared with \$27,300,000 on July 1, 1937. Charles J. Hardy, president, told stockholders. He expressed the opinion that, when the general railroad picture turned for the better, there would be renewed purchasing of freight cars.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (12-24-37) —Legal proceedings of the company ended last week at a hearing before Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy. No objection was made to acceptance of the final report of the trustees in liquidation, Frederic C. Dumaine, Joseph P. Carney and H. Parker Straw.

Mr. Black allowed a question of reservation, if necessary, for claims against the Federal Government for recovery of procuring taxes amounting to \$2,300,000.

Atlantic Refining Company (7-6-38) —A meeting of stockholders has been called for Sept. 12 to vote on proposals to increase the company's authorized indebtedness to not exceed \$50,000,000 and to increase the authorized common stock from 4,000,000 shares to 5,000,000. The purpose is to put the company in position to fund its bank loans, which are estimated to be about \$15,000,000.

Baldwin Locomotive Works (6-24-38) —The value of orders received in June by Baldwin and subsidiary companies was \$1,500,000, compared with \$2,585,080 in June last year. For the first half of this year total bookings were \$13,347,355, compared with \$19,638,082 in the corresponding period last year.

Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc. (6-24-38) —Unfilled orders amounted to \$26,545,652, against \$26,800,000 May 31, 1937.

Electric Auto Lite Company —The company started its assembly line moving again last week and had approximately 1,500 workers on the payroll.

Frosted Foods, Ltd. —Authorized capitalization of Frosted Foods, Ltd., new British subsidiary of General Foods Corporation, organized to enlarge its frosted foods activities throughout a greater part of the British Empire, will consist of 80,000 ordinary shares of £1 par value, comprising 15,000 A shares, 15,000 B shares and 50,000 C shares. All shares are uniform and non-preferential as regards voting rights, dividends, redemption, liquidation, etc.

Frosted Foods, Inc., fully owned by General Foods, will hold a majority voting interest in the new company. Robert Ducas, who acquired from Frosted Foods, Inc., rights to patents and inventions under the terms of a working agreement, will receive 15,000 C ordinary shares for cash at par value.

General Foods Corporation (5-6-38) —See item under Frosted Foods.

Gleaner Harvester Corporation —Approximately 92 per cent of the company's production for the current year has been sold as of July 2. Machines sold totaled 3,464, against orders for 2,170 a year ago.

Hollander (A.) & Son, Inc. (4-22-38) —Operations since March have been in the black, with each succeeding month showing a larger profit.

Johns-Manville Corporation (4-22-38) —Consolidated net income for the three months ended June 30 totaled \$214,578, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 10 cents each on the 850,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$1,789,415 in the second quarter of 1937, or \$1.95 a

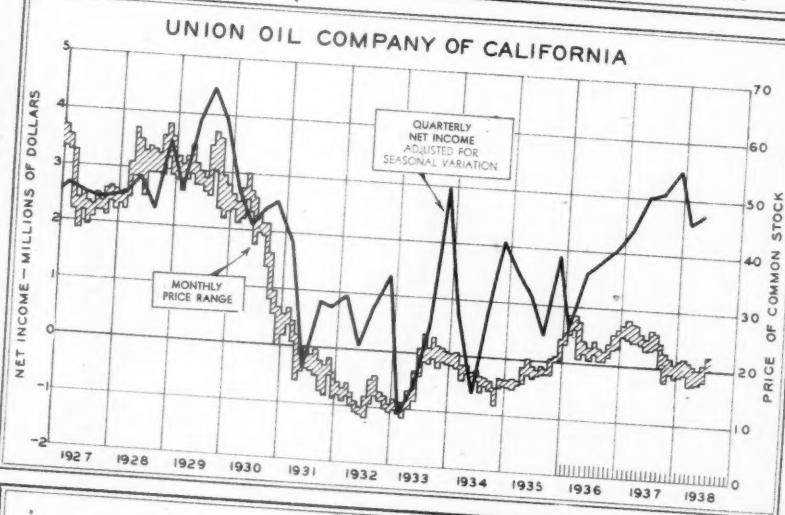
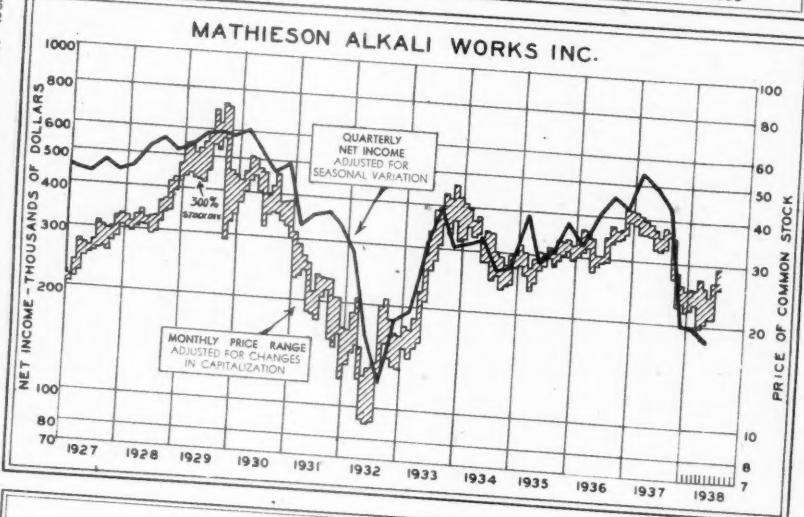
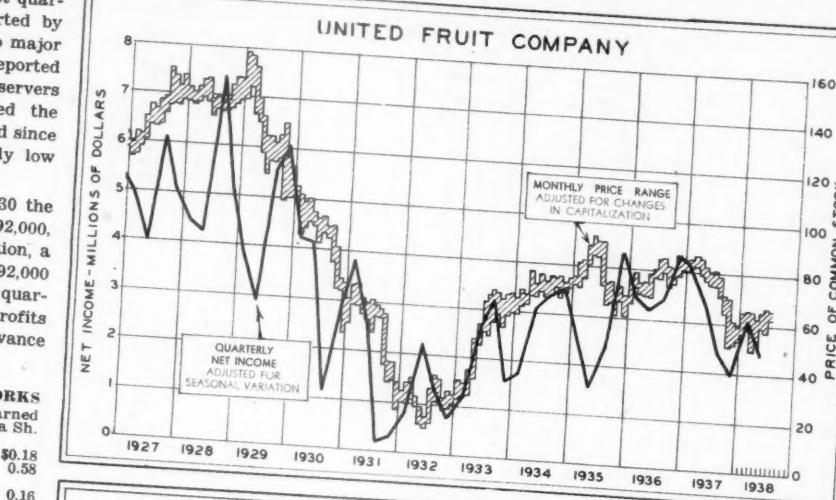


Table I. United Fruit Company

Fiscal Years Ended Approx. Dec. 31:	Total Income.	Taxes.	Loss on Property Sold.	Net Income.	Earned a Share.	Cash Dividends Paid.	Surplus After Dividends.
1929	\$20,309	\$2,506	—	\$17,803	\$6.78	\$10,369	\$7,434
1930	14,902	2,102	12,112	4.24	11,700	712	
1931	6,724	663	6,704	2.32	10,969	d4,189	
1932	11,942	1,418	555	5,707	1.97	6,533	4,831
1933	15,399	1,889	830	9,241	3.18	5,812	3,229
1934	13,201	1,687	1,021	12,049	4.15	8,718	3,331
1935	17,644	2,143	1,090	10,359	3.56	8,718	1,841
1936	14,199	1,689	477	14,177	4.86	12,350	1,827
About Dec. 31:				11,817	4.08	11,610	207
	Invested Capital.	% on Capital.	Net Prop. Earnings.	Cash and Equivalent.	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.	Earned Surplus.
1929	\$205,319	8.7	\$154,446	\$24,323	\$25,440	2.69	\$
1930	219,614	5.7	171,153	22,801	26,606	2.89	\$87,443
1931	213,413	5.2	169,295	26,073	30,516	4.63	71,716
1932	168,319	3.4	114,514	27,068	23,848	5.03	27,277
1933	173,638	5.3	109,510	37,119	30,549	5.45	30,751
1934	166,310	7.2	106,394	40,958	45,961	5.43	34,082
1935	172,932	6.0	101,310	41,307	45,664	5.53	35,361
1936	173,619	8.2	97,654	45,247	49,014	5.58	35,437
1937	174,615	6.8	95,086	49,904	49,519	5.47	35,644

*Reflects write-down of \$50,945,033 in property account on scrapping railroad in Cuba, which item was charged to special reserve. d Deficit.

Includes loss of \$362,853

Not

Just Published

'The Fast Movers
in the coming
100 Point Advance'

Pin \$1 to this Advertisement
H. M. Gartley, Inc.
76 William Street, New York

share on the common stock. In the first six months of this year the company reported a net loss of \$24,897, whereas in the first half of 1937 it had reported a net income of \$2,811,333, or \$3 a share on the common stock.

Kreuger & Toll Company (7-2-37)—A distribution of 433.7 Swedish kronor for each \$1,000 of deposited 5 per cent secured debentures of the company has been made to holders of certificates of deposit issued by the protective committee for Kreuger & Toll debentures, of which Otis A. Glazebrook Jr. of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. is chairman.

At the present rate of exchange this partial distribution Mr. Glazebrook said, represents about \$110 and makes a total of approximately \$520 for each \$1,000 deposited debenture distributed to date to certificate holders.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company (3-18-38)—John D. Biggers, president of the company, announced last week that in the last three months the company had re-employed 990 workers and that it planned to add 400 to the payroll when the plate-glass plant at Rossford, Ohio, was reopened Monday.

Mr. Biggers announced also the declaration of a dividend of 25 cents a share out of the surplus and reported that the company had lost \$50,352 net in the second quarter of this year, compared with a loss of \$371,527 in the first quarter. Sales for the last three months had been improving steadily, he said.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr. Biggers said the reduction in loss was "somewhat encouraging" and that, while sales volume showed little change, the company noted that the trend had been downward during the first quarter and that sales in the second quarter were greater each successive month.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (7-1-38)—Construction will begin on Aug. 1 on a new assembly hangar at a cost of \$140,000, it being the first unit of a plant-expansion program to provide additional capacity for the company's record backlog of orders.

Michigan Gas and Oil Corporation—A special meeting of stockholders has been called for July 25 to vote on a proposal of directors to increase the number of authorized shares of preferred stock to 100,000 from 10,000, to change the par value to \$10 from \$100 and fix interest on the new \$10 preferred at 50 cents a share, cumulative.

Stockholders also will be asked to approve conversion of the shares of \$10 par preferred stock into shares of common from Aug. 1, 1938, to Aug. 1, 1939, in the ratio of two shares of preferred for each three shares of common, and from Aug. 1, 1939, to Aug. 1, 1940, in the ratio of one share of preferred for one share of common, and from Aug. 1, 1940, to Aug. 1, 1941, five shares of preferred for four shares of common.

North American Aviation, Inc. (6-17-38)—Deliveries during six months ended June 30 totaled 130 airplanes and spare parts with valuation of about \$2,600,000, as compared with only six planes valued at \$120,000 in the first half of 1937. Unfilled orders at close of June were reported to be about \$17,500,000, against approximately \$9,200,000 on June 30, 1937.

Speer Manufacturing Company—The company has added 200 workers to its payroll following a shutdown for inventory and vacations.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (5-27-38)—A \$1,700,000 contract has been awarded to Westinghouse Electric to build electrical equipment for ten new 100-miles-an-hour locomotives for passenger service on the electrified sections of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg, Pa., New York and Washington.

Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company (3-25-38)—The company has received a War Department contract for 318 trucks totaling \$404,076.

Youngstown Steel Door Company (5-15-38)—The company will begin work shortly on doors for 3,450 freight cars for the Southern Railway.

RAILROADS

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (7-13-38)—See item under New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (4-8-38)—A drastic reduction of the debt burden of the road is to be proposed in a petition to be filed with the I. C. C., Dwight S. Beebe, vice president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last week. His remarks intimated that, as custodians of the people's savings and insurance policies, the institutions represented by his committee would leave little or nothing in their plan for holders of equities in the bankrupt railroad.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, a large stockholder in the Rock Island, also is in bankruptcy.

According to a preliminary plan of reorganization for the Rock Island circulated by the fiduciary institutions, the total capitalization of the company would be reduced from \$527,223,440, including \$67,888,851 accrued interest, to \$391,757,315. However, Mr. Beebe explained that the exact terms of the final plan had not as yet been arrived at.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (6-3-38)—The road, which is controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, is discussing with bankers means by which a maturity may be met of \$14,800,000 of 6 per cent notes on Oct. 1. Recently the C. & O. allowed the Erie Railroad, which it controls also, to enter bankruptcy instead of

guaranteeing a loan to it from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Nickel Plate's notes were sold to defray the cost of buying control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. They have been extended twice. At the last extension the C. & O. aided by buying some \$3,000,000 of the notes through a subsidiary.

If the third extension of the notes is arranged they would be underwritten by Smith, Barney & Co., and, according to report, by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. E. B. Smith & Co., who assumed the Guaranty Company's underwriting business, has been merged with Smith, Barney & Co.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (7-13-38)—See item under Connecticut Company.

Pennsylvania Railroad (7-13-38)—See item under Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing.

Rutland Railroad (7-15-38)—Federal Judge Harland E. Howe has notified L. G. Morris, receiver of the road, that the court would not allow the receiver "to operate the railroad many days at a loss of \$2,400 a day." The notification, in the form of a written order, instructed the receiver to distribute copies to employees, officials, bondholders, officials of the States of Vermont and New York and "all persons" interested in a petition to sell or abandon the line.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (4-22-38)—See item under Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Southern Railway (7-13-38)—See item under Youngstown Steel Door.

UTILITIES

American Telephone and Telegraph Company (7-6-38)—The report of the A. T. & T. and its principal operating subsidiaries comprising the Bell System for the three months to May 31 shows a consolidated net income after all operating expenses, taxes and charges of \$38,438,931. This was equal to \$2.06 a share on 18,686,794 shares of capital stock outstanding, and compares with a net of \$50,759,600, or \$2.72 a capital share, earned in the three months to May 31, 1937.

Gross operating revenues of the Bell System for the three months aggregated \$262,316,438, compared with \$264,571,352 in the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of \$2,254,914. Operating expenses advanced to \$178,468,868 from \$175,496,480, a rise of \$2,972,388, while taxes for the three months were \$36,014,144, against \$34,506,731 in the three months to May 31, 1937, an increase of \$1,507,413.

The report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company alone for the three months to June 30, subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available, shows a net income, after all operating expenses, taxes and charges, of \$37,032,603. This was equal to \$1.98 a share on the outstanding A. T. & T. capital stock and compares with a net of \$43,737,928, or \$2.34 a capital share, earned in the second quarter of 1937.

See also item under Southwestern Bell Telephone.

Associated Gas and Electric Corporation (4-8-38)—The SEC has permitted a declaration of the Associated Corporation, a direct subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, to become effective for three months, with the understanding that the applicant corporation be eliminated from the Associated system at an early date.

The declaration covered the issue and sale to the Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York of the applicant's \$1,000,000 5 per cent promissory note to be secured by \$7,000,000 of National Public Service Corporation secured gold debentures, 5 per cent series, due in 1978.

The commission denied that part of the application which related to authority to refund and extend the note from time to time up to two years from the issue date, July 11, 1938.

Connecticut Company—The company, composed of trolley lines, all of whose 198,770 shares of \$100 par value capital stock are held by the trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, both of which companies are in reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, has announced a plan filed in the Federal court which will cut its fixed interest debt 75 per cent, cancel its demand notes and reduce its capital stock from \$19,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Under the plan, 20,000 shares of non-voting Class A capital stock of \$100 par value would be issued and 10,000 shares of Class B capital stock of no par value with a stated book value of \$10 a share.

Indianapolis Power and Light Company—A registration statement is expected to be filed with the SEC soon covering the proposed issuance of \$37,500,000 of securities. The financing will consist, it is understood, of \$32,000,000 of thirty-year 4 per cent first-mortgage bonds and \$5,500,000 of ten-year 4½ per cent bonds.

A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers will underwrite the securities, which are expected to become eligible for offering to the public early next month.

Proceeds from the sale of the securities will be used for refunding.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company—An issue of \$30,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 3 per cent bonds, Series C, of which \$28,900,000 has been publicly offered. Priced at 100 and accrued interest the

bonds were offered by a banking syndicate of forty-three houses headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. The issue is dated July 1, 1938, and will be due July 1, 1968.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds eventually will be used to retire the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company and to repay demand notes held by the parent company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The net proceeds exclusive of accrued interest, to be received by the company from the public and private sales of the bonds, after deducting the estimated expenses in connection with the sale, are expected to approximate \$29,193,000.

The bonds met a broad demand and almost immediately were quoted in the over-the-counter market at a premium of ½ point.

Tennessee Public Service Company—Stockholders have voted to sell all the company's electric properties to the city of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

MISCELLANEOUS

Chemical Fund, Inc.—F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., has offered 1,000,000 shares of Chemical Fund, Inc. The price of the shares will vary from day to day according to the market fluctuations of the securities held. An initial offering of 10,000 shares recently was sold privately at \$10 a share.

Chemical Fund, organized to provide a means of diversified investment in selected companies in the chemical and chemical process industries, has an authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of \$1 par value. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock.

Corporation Securities Company of Chicago—Payment of \$918,355 to holders of notes of Corporation Securities, bankrupt Insull investment company, probably will be started within thirty days. Garfield Charles, special referee in bankruptcy, said. He has been holding hearings on contested claims against the company.

The payments soon to be made will represent 4½ per cent of the claims of the noteholders, which amount to approximately \$19,000,000. Mr. Charles estimated that there were about 6,000 claims. These include larger claims that have been split up.

Government of Greece—This government has notified holders of its 5 per cent loan of 1914 of an offer to pay 40 per cent of the face amount of the coupons due in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939. Holders desiring to accept this payment are asked to present coupons due Sept. 1, 1938, and March 1, 1939, respectively, to J. P. Morgan & Co., paying agents, who will make the partial payments at the dollar equivalent of the sterling amount of the payments upon the basis of their buying rate for exchange on London at the time of presentation.

Greyhound Corporation (7-13-38)—The I. C. C. has granted an application of thirteen subsidiaries of the Greyhound Corporation to issue serial equipment notes aggregating \$4,200,000 for the purchase of 356 coaches, and authorized the parent company to assume obligation as guarantor of \$3,552,000 of the notes.

The only note not covered by the Greyhound Corporation's guarantee will be one for \$720,000 to be issued by the Pacific Greyhound Lines to the American Trust Company of San Francisco, in connection with which the Greyhound Corporation did not ask authority as guarantor.

Except for the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., the subsidiary companies will borrow from the National City Bank of New York. Northland's \$480,000 will be obtained from the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

Munson Steamship Line (4-2-37)—A revised plan of reorganization has been submitted to Federal Judge Coxe by Carlos W. Munson, president.

Republic of Cuba—The recent offer of the Republic of Cuba to resume interest payments at the rate of 4½ per cent on the defaulted 5½ per cent public works bonds and to pay arrears of interest in bonds on 45.45 per cent of the amount due is an equitable settlement, according to a bulletin issued by Dean John T. Madden, director of the Institute of International Finance. The institute is a non-profit organization conducted by the Investment Bankers Association of America in cooperation with New York University.

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Net Income Com. Share
Company 1938. 1937. Earnings.
1938. 1937.

Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.:
12 wks., June 18 *\$5,212 *\$134,599

24 wks., June 18 *\$1,728 *125,366

Alpha Portland Cement Co.:
12 mos., June 30 9,977 690,980 \$0.01 \$1.07

Atl. Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines.:
5 mos., May 31 *396,172 287,791

Aviation Corp.:
6 mos., May 31 388,993 *143,156

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.:
6 mos., June 30 473,291 393,205 1.05 .83

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.:
6 mos., June 30 *38,966 491,050

2.80

Net Income Com. Share
Company 1938. 1937. Earnings.
1938. 1937.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass:
June 30 qr. *41,196 448,793

*16 mos., June 30 *112,069 1,441,081

Bridgeport Machine Co.:
6 mos., June 30. *6,530 1380,702

Catlin Corp.:
6 mos., June 30. 14,214 1124,020

Climax Molybdenum Co.:
June 30 qr. 1,079,384

*16 mos., Je. 30. 3,071,190

Consolidated Laundries Corp.:
12 wks., June 18 61,448 102,242

24 wks., June 18 63,111 151,291

Crown Zellerbach Corp.:
Year, April 30. 6,211,414 5,094,403

Crystal Tissue Co.:
6 mos., June 30. *29,632 61,288

Detroit Steel Products:
6 mos., June 30. 22,244 521,546

Douglas Aircraft Co.:
*May 31 quar. 686,378 288,471

6 mos., May 31. 1,093,149 525,822

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.:
6 mos., June 30. *335,432 1340,870

Finance Co. of America at Baltimore:
6 mos., June 30. 112,662 104,878

Frankenmuth Brewing Co.:
6 mos., June 30. 112,662 104,878

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.:
May 31 quarter. 1,184,103 1,640,683

9 mos., May 31. 5,107,441 5,187,232

Hollander, A. & Son, Inc.:
6 mos., June 30. *34,952 393,392

Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp.:
6 mos., June 30. 49,418 461,753

Interstate Home Equipment:
6 mos., April 30. 327,033 378,410

Johns-Manville Corp.:
June 30 quarter. 214,578 1,789,415

6 mos., June 30. *24,897 2,811,333

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.:
12 mos., June 30 521,505 1,910,428

MacAndrews & Forbes Co.:
June 30 quarter. 185,629 243,151

6 mos., June 30. 342,650 463,285

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.:
June 30 quarter. 193,152 516,726

6 mos., June 30. 365,552 993,778

Midwest Piping & Supply Co., Inc.:
May 31 quarter. 99,403 59,974

Monarch Machine Tool Co.:
6 mos., June 30. 157,991 183,901

National Oats Co.:
6 mos., June 30. v58,000 19,499

North American Rayon Corp.:
12 wks., June 18 *187,975 886,439

24 wks., June 18 *202,831 1,690,830

Ohio Finance Co.:
6 mos., June 30. 280,572

Packer Corp.:
6 mos., June 30. 197,000 117,315

Pierce Oil Corp.:
June 30 quarter. 40,569 44,136

6 mos., June 30. 79,993 15,850

Pierce Petroleum Corp.:
June 30 quarter. 7,066 *731

6 mos., June 30. 16,301 *137,574

Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co.:
June 30 quarter. 47,838 320,879

6 mos., June 30. 139,866 523,967

Rayonier, Inc.:
6 mos., April 30. 1,097,809

Year, April 30. 3,124,703 2,243,320

Reliable Stores Corp.:
June 30 quarter. 26,854 352,637

6 mos., June 30. *110,833 417,753

Company.	Net Income 1938.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1937.
Underwood Elliott Fisher:				
June 30 quarter.	371,503	1,170,977	.50	1.59
6 mos., June 30.	928,943	2,576,409	1.26	3.51
Union Oil Co. of California:				
vJune 30, gr.	2,650,000	3,000,000	.57	.64
v6 mos., Je. 30, 4,950,000	5,200,000	1.06	1.11	
United Fruit Co.:				
vJune 30 gr.	33,024,000	14,196,000	...	...
v6 mos., Je. 30, 15,550,000	17,592,000	...	...
Universal Cooler Corp.:				
June 30 quarter.	304,475	61,662	...	...
9 mos., June 30.	*189,541	22,425	...	...

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Company.	Net Income 1938.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1937.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. only:				
June 30 quarter.	37,032,603	43,737,928	11.98	12.34
6 mos., June 30.	75,566,860	87,320,553	4.05	4.67
12 mos., June 30.	168,225,185	190,821,458	39.00	41.20
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. & subs:				
3 mos., May 31.	38,438,931	50,759,600	12.06	12.72
6 mos., May 31.	74,681,551	104,356,704	4.00	4.58
12 mos., May 31.	161,849,758	197,503,288	8.65	10.57

Continued on Page 132

Dividends Declared

Since Previous Issue
of The Annalist

RAILROADS

Company.	Net Income 1938.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	Net Income 1937.	Com. Share Earnings 1937.
Cincinnati Street Railway Co.:				
6 mos., June 30.	40,968	143,821	.09	.30
Detroit Edison:				
12 mos., June 30.	30,744,938	10,841,575	5.85	8.52
Duquesne Light Co.:				
12 mos., May 31.	9,351,504	10,321,143	3.70	4.15
Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.:				
12 mos., May 31.	190,590	165,100	...	...
Market St. Rwy.:				
12 mos., May 31.	*344,612	98,854	...	r.85
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.:				
5 mos., May 31.	3,472,394	3,488,906	...	...
Quebec Power Co.:				
6 mos., June 30.	583,992	483,887	...	...
Southwestern Bell Tel. Co.:				
5 mos., May 31.	30,421,916	7,558,905	...	...
Western Union Tel. Co., Inc.:				
5 mos., May 31.	1,617,604	1,830,972	1.75	...

Continued on Page 132

and Awaiting Payment**Bond Redemptions and Defaults****Bond Redemptions and Defaults**

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to Annalist subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (LACKAWANNA 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

new announcements. Payment dates of the new calls were most likely for August.

Prepayments thus far scheduled for July total \$201,927,000, compared with \$90,065,000 in June and \$233,641,000 in July, 1937, for the corresponding weeks.

Bonds called for redemption in July are classified as follows:

Public utility.	\$110,708,000
Industrial	74,728,000
State and municipal	9,750,000
Foreign	5,443,000
Railroad	890,000
Miscellaneous	408,000
Total	\$201,927,000

BOND REDEMPTIONS

Amount Called (000) Omitted.	Redemp- tion Date.	Company.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Jan. 1	Sixx Co.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.W. 100	July 19	Slimbank Bank & Tr. Co. (Conn.)	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
E.I. 100	Aug. 13	Sleek Co.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
\$6 100	Aug. 1	Scotcon Dillon Corp.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.W. 100	Aug. 10	S.W. Portland Cement.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	July 1	Shareholders Corp.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	July 1	Sherbrooke T C (Sher- brooke, Que.)	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Aug. 1	Stamford Tr.(Conn.)	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	July 20	Sterling, Inc.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Aug. 1	Sterling, Inc. pf. .375c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 15	Sun Oil Co. 6% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 10	Super M Corp. of Calif.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 11	Syracuse, B & N Y R. R. 3%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 12	Texas P & L 5% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 13	Texas P & L 7% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 14	Trade Bank (N.Y.)	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 15	Tung-Sol Lamp pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 16	Triumph Explosives	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 17	Underwood Fish.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 18	Union Oil Calif.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 19	United Insurance Trust	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 20	Sher. Ser. F reg.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 21	United Insurance Trust	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 22	Sher. Ser. F coup.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 23	Un. NJ R. & Canal	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 24	Univ. Commodity Corp.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 25	W.J.C. The Goodwill Sta. Deter. Mich. 4% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 26	Wachovia Bank & Tr. Co. (Wins-Sal., N. C.)	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 27	Walker (H) G&W Ltd.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 28	Walk (H) G&WLtdpf. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 29	Walton (C) & C 8% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 30	Warren (Northam) Corp.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 31	Wells Fargo Bank N. B.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 32	Weston, Mass. N. B.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 33	Webster & Atlas N. Bk	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 34	Westchester Fire Insur- ance Co.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 35	Wheeling & Lake Erie	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 36	Wheeler in. \$1	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 37	Woolworth (PW) Co.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 38	Zeller's, Ltd. 6% pf. 375c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 39	Accumulated	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 40	Assoc. Tele & Tele Co	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 41	1st pf. .42c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 42	Assoc. Tele & Tele Co 7%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 43	1st pf. .49c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 44	1st pf. .56c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 45	1st pf. .625	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 46	Dom & Angelo Invest Corp.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 47	Ltd 5% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 48	Metropolitan Indus Co 6%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 49	pi allot cfts 50% pd. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 50	Mississippi Pow. & Lt Co	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 51	Montgomery, N.Y. 5% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 52	Nevada Cal Elec 7% pf.	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 53	Simpson's Ltd pf. .25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 54	Strathmore Paper Co 6%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 55	pf .450	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 56	Extra	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 57	Bayside Nat. Bk. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 58	Franklin D. Co. (Md.) 5%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 59	Home Ins Co. 15c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 60	Ind. Nat. Bk. (Indianap- olis, Ind.) 5%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 61	New Eng. Tr Co (Boston, Mass.) 5%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 62	Phil. (Philadelphia) Tr. Co. (Phil., Pa.) 50c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 63	Super. Mold. Corp. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 64	Calif. 5% pf. \$2.65	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 65	Westches. Fire Ins Co. 10c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 66	Increased	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 67	Gearench Mfg Co. 30c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 68	Initial	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 69	Coast Brew. Ltd (new) 3c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 70	Hecker Prod. Corp. new 15c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 71	Keystone Nat. Bk (Phil- a.) 75c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 72	Southwest Eng. Co. 10c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 73	Triumph Expl. Co. 5c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 74	Interim	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 75	Continental Can. 50c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 76	Contourails Ltd A D R	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 77	ord. reg. 11/2%	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 78	Midland Bk Ltd. 50c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 79	Ontario Stl. Prod. 50c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 80	Liquidating	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 81	Advance Rumely C. \$2.78	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 82	Reduced	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 83	Cherry-Burrell Corp. 10c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 84	Cunningham Drug Sts. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 85	Fidelity Fund Inc. 10c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 86	First Natl. Bank (Ken- more, N. Y.) 20c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 87	First Natl. Bank (Olli- City, Pa.) 54 S	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 88	Hawaiian Sug Co. 30c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 89	Hill Est. Tr. (Phila.) 75c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 90	Parker Pen Co. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 91	Zion's Cooperative Mer- cantile Institution. 25c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 92	Resumed	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 93	Un Wire Rope Corp. 5c	Rate. riod. able. Rec.
V.B. 100	Sept. 94	At 1	

Business Statistics

TRANSPORTATION (27)

	P. C. Depart-
Week ended	5-Year Average From 1933-37; Avg.
July 9:	1938.
Total loadings	501,013 598,261 -16.3
Grain & pr.	56,334 39,990 +40.9
Coal & coke	74,378 95,605 -22.2
Forest prod.	20,941 26,762 -21.8
Manuf prod.	319,191 383,360 -16.7
Yr. to date:	
Total loadings	14,731,315 16,490,387 -10.7
Grain & pr.	941,488 813,814 +15.7
Coal & coke	2,699,482 3,456,968 -21.9
Forest prod.	595,643 712,995 -2.4
Manuf prod.	9,753,968 10,656,477 -8.5
Frt-car sur.	
June 1-14	329,023 297,240 +10.7
P. C. Freight cars serv.	86.6 85.6 + 1.2
June 1	82.1 79.1 + 3.8
Gross rev.	
Yr. to May 31	354,269 1,423,178 - 4.8
Exp. year to	
May 31	1,167,678 1,132,451 + 3.1
Taxes, year to May 31	141,302 117,566 +20.2
Rate of return on invest.	"Fair Return"
Yr. to May 31:	0.75 5.75 -8.70
East Dist.	1.39 5.75 -75.8
West. Dist.	Def. 5.75 Def.
U. S.	0.54 5.75 -90.6

AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Barrels)	
(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced oil)	
Bur. of Mines	— Week Ended —
Texas Calculations	1938. 1937.
Panhandle	60,800 68,850
North	77,650 72,900
W. Cent.	28,700 33,900
West	214,500 199,800
E. Cent.	95,750 121,300
East	43,000 467,800
S. W.	237,550 236,550
Coastal	211,600 209,500
Total	1,360,300 1,364,550 1,410,400
Oklahoma	518,400 443,300 618,300
Kansas	172,300 141,100 192,150
North La.	260,600 182,350 186,500
Coastal La.	211,600 209,500
Averages	51,000 47,350 28,100
Eastern	149,700 141,100 115,900
Michigan	56,400 52,900 42,800
Wyoming	55,500 58,300 55,350
Montana	13,500 13,050 17,600
Colorado	5,200 3,750 4,300
New Mex.	112,900 101,450 114,500
California	842,300 660,000 666,900
Tot. U. S.	3,398,100 3,296,250 3,520,750
:Effective July.	

PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

1938	
Week Ended:	July 9, July 2, June 25.
New England	- 3.7 - 9.0 - 8.5
Mid. Atlantic	- 4.4 - 1.1 - 6.1
Cent. In. Reg.	- 16.3 - 16.5 - 17.0
West. Central	- 1.7 - 3.4 - 6.1
South. States	- 6.5 - 9.1 - 9.2
Rocky Mts.	- 28.4 - 26.6 - 23.4
Pacific Coast	- 6.8 - 5.7 - 3.6
Entire U. S.	- 10.3 - 10.0 - 9.8

COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)

(Thousands of net tons)	
Week Ended	
July 9, 1938.	July 2, 1937.
Total	4,730 5,360 6,494
Daily average	946 893 1,299
Anthracite (Penn.):	
Total	317 951 679
Daily average	63 158 136
Beehive coke:	
Total	10 10 63
Daily average	2 2 13

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (5)

(Thousands of tons)	
Beehive	
Coal	Anthracite Coal
Total	1,762 3,368 143 292 12
Prod. A	Prod. B
1938. Prod.	A Prod. A
Sept. 37,192	1,488 3,874 155 154 6
Oct. 43,321	1,604 4,608 177 223 8
Nov. 41,879	1,813 4,334 188 226 9
Dec. 45,756	1,760 4,947 190 245 9

1937.

(Thousands of tons)	
Coal	Anthracite Coal
Total	1,762 3,368 143 292 12
Prod. A	Prod. B
1938. Prod.	A Prod. A
Sept. 37,192	1,488 3,874 155 154 6
Oct. 43,321	1,604 4,608 177 223 8
Nov. 41,879	1,813 4,334 188 226 9
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1937.

(Thousands of tons)	
Coal	Anthracite Coal
Total	1,762 3,368 143 292 12
Prod. A	Prod. B
1938. Prod.	A Prod. A
Sept. 37,192	1,488 3,874 155 154 6
Oct. 43,321	1,604 4,608 177 223 8
Nov. 41,879	1,813 4,334 188 226 9
Dec. 45,756	1,760 4,947 190 245 9

1937.

Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. For reporting companies only.

Including both finished and unfinished gasoline.

INDEX TO BUSINESS STATISTICS

12 NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

	1 May, 1938.	1 April, 1938.	1 May, 1937.	1937.
Gen. M. (total)	79,091	87,506	156,402	
Chevrolet	44,021	48,418	83,222	
Buick	14,738	16,652	21,851	
Pontiac	8,958	10,274	24,246	
Rhodes	8,904	9,405	22,308	
L. S. Salle	1,374	1,676	3,309	
Cadillac	1,098	1,081	1,466	
Chrysler (total)	4,925	4,767	9,242	
Plymouth	2,725	2,625	4,242	
Dodge	9,923	11,027	27,183	
Chrysler	4,602	4,920	9,390	
De Soto	3,291	3,657	7,825	
Ford (total)	37,144	39,520	96,802	
Ford	35,519	37,852	94,007	
Lincoln	1,625	1,688	2,795	
Packard	4,750	5,136	11,400	
Hudson	3,612	4,166	9,293	
Nash	3,149	3,454	8,725	
Studebaker	2,926	3,285	7,805	
Willys	1,053	1,196	5,929	
Graham	366	399	1,450	
Miscellaneous	230	284	251	

Total. 178,065 192,225 301,007

*Estimated to include Wisconsin.

13 INDEX OF ORDERS FOR MACHINE TOOLS AND FORGING EQUIPMENT (5)

	(1923-1925=100)	(1923-1925=100)	(1923-1925=100)	(1923-1925=100)
Date.				
Reserve Districts	July 13			
Department Store Sales and Stocks	July 13			
Economic Changes in the U. S.	July 13			
Automobiles, Dom. Sales	July 13			
Automobiles, Fac. Sales	May 27			
Automobiles, Pass. Car Reg. in U. S.	July 13			
Automobiles, Product'n and Registration of	July 13			
Automobiles, Registration of	July 13			
Electric Goods Orders	May 20			
Electric Power Production	July 13			
Factory Emp. by Groups	July 1			
Factory Emp. and Payrolls	July 1			
Failure, Weekly	July 14			
Foreign Exchange Rates	July 42			
Foreign Exchange Rates, Weekly	July 13			
Foreign Exchange Rates, Weekly	July 13			
Foreign Trade, Merchandise, Gold and Silver	May 27			
Foreign Trade, Merchandise, Gold and Silver	July 13			
Foreign Trade, Merchandise, Gold and Silver	July 13			

**39
BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES
ON PARIS**
(In francs—average price per day)

	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
11. 178.36	178.36	177.74	160.11	156.56	
12. 178.47		177.69	160.56	156.56	
13. 178.37	178.77	170.58	158.36		
14. 178.37	178.38	177.67	158.18	162.37	
15. 178.38	178.37	177.65	164.83		
16. 178.30	178.38	177.65	162.21		
17. 178.32	178.33	177.65	160.22		
18. 178.34	177.66		161.56		
Week 1938	1937				
Ended High	Low	High	Low		
May 21. 177.66	177.60	170.83	151.37		
May 22. 178.73	178.15	110.66	110.33		
June 1. 178.17	178.17	110.50	110.30		
June 11. 178.37	178.29	110.91	110.71		
June 18. 178.38	178.34	110.90	110.89		
June 25. 178.93	177.89	110.89	110.86		
July 2. 177.90	177.89	110.89	110.86		
July 9. 178.45	177.78	128.47	128.07		
July 16. 178.67	178.30	131.34	127.98		

**40
GOLD AND SILVER PRICES**

	Gold	Silver
1938.	Dollar	
Week Ended	Equiv.	
June 18. London.	London.	N. Y.
High. 140s 10d	35.01	18½d 42½c
Low. 140s 6½d	34.79	18½d 42½c
June 25. 140s 9½d	34.86	18½d 42½c
July 2. 140s 10d	34.99	19½d 42½c
Low. 140s 8½d	34.86	18½d 42½c
July 9. 140s 8½d	34.85	19½d 42½c
Low. 140s 6½d	34.85	19½d 42½c
July 16. 141s 2½d	34.78	19½d 42½c
High. 141s 2d	34.82	19½d 42½c

**41
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY**
(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

	Par.	Country and Unit.	July 16, 1938.	July 9, 1938.	July 17, 1937.	Week Ended
8,2397	England (sovereign)	\$4.93½	\$4.92½	\$4.93½	\$4.93½	
8,2397	Australia (sovereign)	3.94½	3.94½	3.95½	3.97½	
8,2397	So. Africa (sovereign)	4.93½	4.92½	4.91½	4.96½	
0,6634	France (franc)	.0276½	.0275½	.0276½	.0276½	
0,6634	Italy (lira)	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0525½	
4,0332	Germany (reichsmark)	.4022	.4017½	.4019	.4017	
5,6057	Holland (florin)	.549½	.5532½	.5507½	.5511	
1,6931	Canada (dollar)†	.9940	.9925	.9923	.9960	
1,695	Belgium (beige)	.1694	.1601½	.1601	.1682½	
3,2669	Switzerland (franc)	.2291	.2283	.2284	.2290	
.0220	Greece (drachma)	.0090½	.0091	.0090½	.0091	
4,537	Sweden (krona)	.2544	.2555½	.2543	.2565	
4,537	Norway (krone)	.2204	.2199	.2202	.2216	
1,899	Poland (zloty)	.1887	.1887	.1887	.1900	
.0315	Czechoslovakia (crown)	.0346	.0347	.0346	.0349	
.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar)	.0234½	.0234½	.0234½	.0233	
.0748	Portugal (escudo)	.0450	.0452	.0451	.0453	
.0101	Rumania (leu)	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	
.2961	Hungary (pengo)	.1965	.1980	.1985	.1975	
.0426	Finland (markka)	.0218½	.0219½	.0218½	.0220	
.6180	India (rupee)	.3683	.3676	.3687	.3755	
...	Hong Kong (silver dol.)	.3087	.3084	.3097	.3040	
.5000	Manila (silver peso)	.4980	.4980	.4980	.5030	
.9613	Straits Settlements (dollar)	.5770	.5760	.5787	.5840	
.9438	Japan (yen)	.2878	.2873	.2890	.2898	
1,6479	Colombia (gold peso)	.5700	.5600	.5600	.5400	
1,6335	Argentina (silver peso)	.2610	.2605	.2615	.2600	
.0625	Brazil (paper milreis)	.0590	.0590	.0590	.0670	
.2060	Chile (gold peso)	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	
.4740	Pero (sol)	.2360	.2325	.2375	.2600	
1,7510	Uruguay (gold peso)	.4300	.4300	.4300	.5925	
.8440	Mexico (silver peso)†	.2090	.2075	.2090	.2780	

†Demand rate.

**42
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY**
Cable Transfer Rates

	July 11.	July 12.	July 13.	July 14.	July 15.	July 16.
England: High	\$4.93½	\$4.92½	\$4.93½	\$4.93½	\$4.93½	\$4.92½
Low	4.92½	4.92½	4.93½	4.93½	4.93½	4.92½
Last	4.92½	4.92½	4.93½	4.93½	4.93½	4.92½
France: High	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½
Low	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½
Last	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½	.0276½
Italy: High	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½
Low	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½
Last	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½	.0526½
Germany: High	.0419½	.0417½	.0418½	.0419½	.0420½	.0420½
Low	.0419½	.0417½	.0418½	.0419½	.0420½	.0420½
Last	.0419½	.0417½	.0418½	.0419½	.0420½	.0420½
Holland: High	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507
Low	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507
Last	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507	.5507
Belgium: High	.1693½	.1692½	.1692½	.1692½	.1692½	.1692½
Low	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½
Last	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½	.1691½
Switzerland: High	.2285	.2286	.2287	.2288	.2289	.2290
Low	.2283	.2284	.2285	.2286	.2287	.2288
Last	.2283	.2284	.2285	.2286	.2287	.2288
Canada: High	.9925	.9925	.9934	.9934	.9936	.9940
Low	.9925	.9925	.9934	.9934	.9936	.9940
Last	.9925	.9925	.9934	.9934	.9936	.9940
Japan	.2875	.2875	.2878	.2877	.2877	.2877
Argentina (free inland)	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2605	.2605

†Closing rate. [‡]Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Federal Power Commission. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Aberthaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Company. *Subject to revision. [†]Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	Cal. Wks. Range.
90 Stocks	49.2	47.6	47.8	48.0	47.6—50.6
72 Industrials	151.9	158.9	159.0	160.5	151.5—160.5
4 Steels	11.5	11.5	10.50	10.50	10.50—11.5
4 Motors	69.5	66.3	66.5	67.5	64.9—67.5
5 Motor accessories	36.6	35.2	35.3	34.9	33.7—35.2
3 Aviations	29.2	28.0	28.0	27.6	26.0—29.2
3 Buildings	52.2	50.4	51.2	51.2	49.8—52.2
4 Chemicals	131.4	128.9	127.4	128.3	125.9—128.3
4 Nonferrous metals	57.9	55.5	56.3	56.5	55.0—57.9
4 Foods	34.1	33.3	33.5	33.8	33.3—34.1
3 Tobaccos	70.4	69.3	69.3	70.1	69.1—70.4
3 Sugars	27.0	26.2	26.6	26.6	26.0—27.0
2 Electrical equipments	60.9	58.4	58.7	58.7	56.0—60.9
3 Farm equipments	59.0	55.9	56.2	56.6	55.2—59.0
4 Office equipments	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.8	26.0—28.1
4 Railroad equipments	24.2	23.5	23.5	23.2	22.3—24.2
4 Amusement	23.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.2—23.7
5 Merchandise	43.0	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.5—43.0
3 Rubber and tires	42.5	41.9	40.4	40.7	38.9—42.5
2 Liquor	24.6	24.1	24.1	24.1	23.4—24.6
4 Standard Oils	30.4	29.1	29.3	29.0	28.0—30.4
4 Independent oils	59.2	56.9	57.5	57.8	56.4—59.2
4 Oil	89.3	80.0	86.8	87.1	78.5—89.3
10 Rails	30.1	28.5	28.5	27.8	26.8—30.1
8 Utilities	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.0—19.6

For weekly figures from 1925 to Oct. 2, 1937, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 28, 1937.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations of July 16 for Issues Not Traded In

Quarter Calendar Week Ended July 16

Saturday, July 16

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended=

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1987 and 1986 or earlier. Light face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1987 or 1986.

Blank means figures not available.

Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.

a—On all classes of preferred stock.

b—Parent company only. d—Deficit.

e—Years ended 1986 and 1985.

f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.

g—Initial dividend.

h—Dividend of 1-15 share of Consolidated Oil common.

i—Before deduction.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

For Current Week Ending																	
1938		1937 Price Range				1938 Price Range		1937		1938 Price Range		1937		1938 Price Range		1937	
High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low		High-Low	
1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1938	1937	1937	1938	1937	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
155	115	158	112	151	93	130	113	150	106	150	106	130	106	130	106	150	106
156	116	159	113	152	94	131	114	151	107	151	107	131	107	131	107	151	107
157	117	159	114	153	95	132	115	152	108	152	108	132	108	132	108	152	108
158	118	159	115	154	96	133	116	153	109	153	109	133	109	133	109	153	109
159	119	159	116	155	97	134	117	154	110	154	110	134	110	134	110	154	110
160	120	160	117	161	98	135	118	160	112	160	112	135	112	135	112	160	112
161	121	161	118	162	99	136	119	161	113	161	113	136	113	136	113	161	113
162	122	162	119	163	100	137	120	162	114	162	114	137	114	137	114	162	114
163	123	163	120	164	101	138	121	163	115	163	115	138	115	138	115	163	115
164	124	164	121	165	102	139	122	164	116	164	116	139	116	139	116	164	116
165	125	165	122	166	103	140	123	165	117	165	117	140	117	140	117	165	117
166	126	166	123	167	104	141	124	166	118	166	118	141	118	141	118	166	118
167	127	167	124	168	105	142	125	167	119	167	119	142	119	142	119	167	119
168	128	168	125	169	106	143	126	168	120	168	120	143	120	143	120	168	120
169	129	169	126	170	107	144	127	169	121	169	121	144	121	144	121	169	121
170	130	170	127	171	108	145	128	170	122	170	122	145	122	145	122	170	122
171	131	171	128	172	109	146	129	171	123	171	123	146	123	146	123	171	123
172	132	172	129	173	110	147	130	172	124	172	124	147	124	147	124	172	124
173	133	173	130	174	111	148	131	173	125	173	125	148	125	148	125	173	125
174	134	174	131	175	112	149	132	174	126	174	126	149	126	149	126	174	126
175	135	175	132	176	113	150	133	175	127	175	127	150	127	150	127	175	127
176	136	176	133	177	114	151	134	176	128	176	128	151	128	151	128	176	128
177	137	177	134	178	115	152	135	177	129	177	129	152	129	152	129	177	129
178	138	178	135	179	116	153	136	178	130	178	130	153	130	153	130	178	130
179	139	179	136	180	117	154	137	179	132	179	132	154	132	154	132	179	132
180	140	180	137	181	118	155	138	180	134	180	134	155	134	155	134	180	134
181	141	181	138	182	119	156	139	181	135	181	135	156	135	156	135	181	135
182	142	182	139	183	120	157	140	182	136	182	136	157	136	157	136	182	136
183	143	183	140	184	121	158	141	183	137	183	137	158	137	158	137	183	137
184	144	184	141	185	122	159	142	184	138	184	138	159	138	159	138	184	138
185	145	185	142	186	123	160	143	185	139	185	139	160	139	160	139	185	139
186	146	186	143	187	124	161	144	186	140	186	140	161	140	161	140	186	140
187	147	187	144	188	125	162	145	187	141	187	141	162	141	162	141	187	141
188	148	188	145	189	126	163	146	188	142	188	142	163	142	163	142	188	142
189	149	189	146	190	127	164	147	189	143	189	143	164	143	164	143	189	143
190	150	190	147	191	128	165	148	190	144	190	144	165	144	165	144	190	144
191	151	191	148	192	129	166	149	191	145	191	145	166	145	166	145	191	145
192	152	192	149	193	130	167	150	192	146	192	146	167	146	167	146	192	146
193	153	193	150	194	131	168	151	193	147	193	147	168	147	168	147	193	147
194	154	194	151	195	132	169	152	194	148	194	148	169	148	169	148	194	148
195	155	195	152	196	133	170	153	195	149	195	149	170	149	170	149	195	149
196	156	196	153	197	134	171	154	196	150	196	150	171	150	171	150	196	150
197	157	197	154	198	135	172	155	197	151	197	151	172	151	172	151	197	151
198	158	198	155	199	136	173	156	198	152	198	152	173	152	173	152	198	152
199	159	199	156	200	137	174	157	199	153	199	153	174	153	174	153	199	153
200	160	200	157	201	138	175	158	200	154	200	154	175	154	175	154	200	154
201	161	201	158	202	139	176	159	201	155	201	155	176	155	176	155	201	155
202	162	202	159	203	140	177	160	202	156	202	156	177	156	177	156	202	156
203	163	203	160	204	141	178	161	203	157	203	157	178	157	178	157	203	157
204	164	204	161	205	142	179	162	204	158	204	158	179	158	179	158	204	158
205	165	205	162	206	143	180	163	205	159	205	159	180	159	180	159	205	159
206	166	206	163	207	144	181	164	206	160	206	160	181	160	181	160	206	160
207	167	207	164	208	145	182	165	207	161	207	161	182	161	182	161	207	161
208	168	208	165	209	146	183	166	208	162	208	162	183	162	183	162	208	162
209	169	209	166	210	147	184	167	209	163	209	163	184	163	184	163	209	163
210	170	210	167	211	148	185	168	210	164	210	164	185	164	185	164	210	164
211	171	211	168	212	149	186	169	211	165	211	165	186	165	186	165	211	165
212	172	212	169	213	150	187	170	212	166	212	166	187	166	187	166	212	166
213	173	213	170	214	151	188	171	213	167	213	167	188	167	188	167	213	167
214	174	214	171	215	152	189	172	214	168	214	168	189	168	189	168	214	168
215	175	215	172	216	153	190	173	215	169	215	169	190	169	190	169	215	169
216	176	216	173	217	154	191	174	216	170	216	170	191	170	191	170	216	170
217	177	217	174	218	155	192	175	217	171	217	171	192	171	192	171	217	171
218	178	218	175	219	156	193	176	218	172	218	172	193	172	193	172	218	172
219	179	219	176	220	157	194	177	219	173	219	173	194	173	194	173	219	173
220	180	220	177	221	158	195	178	220	174	220	174	195	174	195	174	220	174
221	181	221	178	222	159	196	179	221	175	221	175	196	175	196	175	221	175
222	182	222	179	223	160	197	180	222	176	222	176	197	176	197	176	222	176
223	183	223	180	224	161	198	181	223	177	223	177	198	177	198	177	223	177
224	184	224	181	225	162	199	182	224	178	224	178	199	178	199	178	224</	

Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

— End —

Stocks of no par value are indi-

W-Results. **m**-Adjusted.
K-Liquidation. **O**-Special.
P-Partly cumulative.

^a-Initial dividend.
^b-Dividend of 1-5 share of Consol.
^c-Dividend of 1-5 share of Consol.
^d-Deficit.
^e-Parent company only.
^f-1925.
^g-1926.
^h-1927.

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

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Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net Chge.	Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net Chge.	Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net Chge.
35% 28% NO T & M 54s 45 ct.	* 5 33 33 33 + 1		68 50 St L R.M. & Pac 5s 55.	* 1 54% 54% 54% + 4%		102 96% Brisbane 5s 57	23 100% 100% 100% - 1%	
31 22 NO T & M 5s 2 A	* 15 29 29 29 - 1%		151% 8% St L S F 5s 50 B.	* 3 12% 10% 10% - 1%		103% 95% Brisbane 5s 52	46 99% 95% 96% - 1%	
36 22 NO T & M 5s 24 B	* 10 33% 31% 31% - 1%		132% 7% St L S F 5s 50 ct.	* 2 10% 9% 9% - 1%		102% 95% Brisbane 5s 50	3 100% 100% 100% - 1%	
32 24 NO T & M 5s 24 B ct.	* 1 30 30 30		14 7% St L S F 4s 75.	* 11% 11% 9% - 1%		23 12 Budapest 6s 62	* 1 13% 13% 13% + 1%	
33% 23 NO T & M 4s 56.	* 23 32% 30% 31		11% 62% St L S F 4s 78 st.	* 123% 9% 8% 9% - 1%		53 36% Buenos A 3s 84	19 84 41% 44% + 2%	
109 106 N Y & Qns E 4s P 31% 65.	6 105 107% 107% - 1%		15 82% St L S F 4s 50 A	* 45 12 10 11% - 1%		70% 51 Buen A 4% 4% 77.	57 60 59% 61% + 1%	
73 42 N Y C rfg 5s 2013	201 64% 62% 62% + 1%		17 9% St L S W 5s 52.	* 10 21% 21% 21% - 1%		70% 52 Buen A 4% 4% 8 Aug 76.	36 60 59% 61% + 1%	
65% 38% N Y C 4s 8 2013 A	140 60% 55% 58% + 1%		19 10% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 20 15% 14% 14% + 1%		70% 53 Buen A 4% 4% 8 Apr 76.	1 60% 60% 60% + 1%	
82 48% N Y C cn 4s 98.	35 62% 61% 62% + 1%		21 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%		72% 54% Buen A 4% 4% 8 75.	20 63% 61% 62% + 1%	
91% 38% N Y C 52.	126 68% 64% 66% - 1%		22 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%		35% 32% Bulgaria 7% 68	* 7 34 34 34	
65% 38% N Y C & H R 4s 8 2013 M.	112 60 56% 58% - 1%		23 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
98% 64 N Y C & H R 4s 42.	5 76% 75% 76% + 2%		24 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
94% 67 N Y C & H R 3% 8 97.	60 79% 75% 79% + 1%		25 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
82% 53 N Y C La Sh 3% 8 93.	3 64% 63% 63% - 1%		26 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
84 58% N Y C Mi Cen 3% 8 98.	2 63% 63% 63% + 1%		27 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
77 39 N Y Chi & St B 38.	113 60 52% 57% + 5%		28 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
74 39 N Y Chi & St B 52.	113 60 52% 57% + 5%		29 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
62 26% N Y Chi & St B 4% 8 78.	503 40% 37% 37% + 1%		30 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
90 51% N Y Chi & St B 4% 8 46.	20 66% 62% 66% - 1%		31 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
85% 65 N Y Chi & St B 3% 8 47.	15 65% 65% 65% - 1%		32 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
108 98 N Y Com 4% 8 53.	144 100% 98% 99% - 1%		33 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
100% 44 N Y Dock 5s 38.	* 2 100% 100% 100% + 1%		34 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
50% 46 N Y Dock 5s 47.	* 6 50% 49% 49% - 1%		35 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
55% 39% N Y Dock 5s 56.	* 6 50% 49% 49% - 1%		36 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
100% 101% N Y Edis 3% 8 66.	37 105% 105% 105% + 1%		37 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
125 12% N Y Edis 3% 8 66.	18 105% 105% 105% + 1%		38 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
115% 12% N Y G E H & P 5s 48.	10 124% 123% 123% - 1%		39 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
23% 13 N Y N H & H cv 6s 48.	* 22 115% 114% 114% - 1%		40 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
35% 19% N Y N H & H 6s 48.	* 22 115% 114% 114% - 1%		41 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
23 13 N Y N H & H 4s 67.	70 15% 15% 15% - 1%		42 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
21 11 N Y N H & H 4s 66.	* 18 15% 15% 15% - 1%		43 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
20% 12 N Y N H & H 4s 65.	* 7 16% 16% 16% - 1%		44 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
12 5 N Y N H & H 4s 57.	* 8 10% 9% 9% - 1%		45 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
19 12 N Y N H & H 3% 8 54.	* 5 14% 13% 13% - 1%		46 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
18% 11 N Y N H & H 3% 8 54.	* 5 15% 13% 13% - 1%		47 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
11% 58 N Y O & W rfg 4s 92.	* 9 19% 9% 9% - 1%		48 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
8 4 N Y O & W gen 4s 55.	* 8 7% 7% 7% - 1%		49 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
102% 92 N Y Steam 4s 47.	7 102% 102% 102% + 1%		50 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 104 N Y Steam 4s 47.	120 100% 100% 100% + 1%		51 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
106% 103 N Y Steam 5s 56.	6 106% 105% 106% - 1%		52 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
108% 103 N Y Steam 5s 51.	6 106% 105% 105% - 1%		53 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
87% 54 N Y S & W gen 5s 40.	* 1 7% 7% 7% - 1%		54 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
103% 102 N Y S & W gen 5s 37.	* 13 9% 9% 9% - 1%		55 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
16 7 N Y S & W rfg 5s 37.	* 1 7% 7% 7% - 1%		56 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
107 104 N Y Tel 4s 35.	52 100% 100% 100% + 1%		57 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
108% 104 N Y Trap 4s 46.	14 100% 100% 100% + 1%		58 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
73 60 N Y Trap 4s 46.	10 67% 66% 67% + 1%		59 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
65 31 N Y W & B 4s 46.	* 15 4% 4% 4% - 1%		60 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
109% 104% Niagara F P 3% 8 66.	5 108% 107% 107% + 1%		61 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
108% 107% N L & Pow 5s 55 A.	1 107% 107% 107% + 1%		62 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
16% 84 Nort Soi 6s 61 A.	* 3 12% 12% 12% + 1%		63 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
11% 111 Nort & W 4s 96.	* 1 12% 12% 12% + 1%		64 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
105% 97 Nort Am Ed 5s 63.	20 100% 100% 100% + 1%		65 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 99 Nort Am Ed 5s 60 C.	6 103% 103% 103% + 1%		66 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
103% 96 Nort Am Ed 5s 60 C.	32 102% 101% 101% - 1%		67 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
11% 107 Nort Am Ed 5s 60 C.	3 107% 107% 107% - 1%		68 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
88% 53% Nort Pae 2047.	231 74 66% 73% + 1%		69 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 102 Nort Pae 2047 C.	120 100% 100% 100% + 1%		70 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
106% 104 Nort Pae 2047 D.	120 100% 100% 100% + 1%		71 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
93% 67 Nort Pae 2047.	28 59% 58% 59% + 1%		72 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
62% 41 Nort Pae 2047.	69 55% 55% 55% + 3%		73 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
103% 102 Nort Sta Pow 3% 67.	89 103% 103% 103% + 1%		74 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
12 4% Ogden & L C 4s 48 st.	* 17 6 5% 5% - 1%		75 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
103% 98% Ohio Ed 4s 67.	83 103% 103% 103% + 1%		76 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 98% Ohio Ed 3% 67.	82 107% 106% 107% + 1%		77 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
91% 91% Ohio G & E 3% 66.	63 98% 97% 98% + 1%		78 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 97% Ohio G & E 3% 66.	11 104% 103% 103% + 1%		79 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
113% 111% Ont Pow N Fall 5s 43.	3 113% 113% 113% + 2%		80 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
116% 109% Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	24 114% 113% 114% + 1%		81 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
118% 110% Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46.	2 114% 114% 114% + 1%		82 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
106% 105% Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	88 100% 99% 99% + 1%		83 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
91% 67 Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	33 92% 91% 91% + 1%		84 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
101% 94% Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	9 92% 91% 91% + 1%		85 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
101% 94% Ore Sh Line 5s 46.	1 92% 91% 91% + 1%		86 8% St L S W 1st 5s 50.	* 31 15% 15% 15% + 1%				
104% 94% Pen P & Lt 4s								

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1938										Range 1938										Range 1938									
Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Net		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Net		Sales in 1000s.		High.		Low.		Last.		Net	
704 54 Shinyoem E 6% 52	5	58%	58	58	58	58	58	+ 1/2	- 1/2	80 67 UJIGAWA EL P 7% 45	2	69	69	69	69	- 1	- 1	12% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	1	39%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
82 61% Siemens E 6% 51	3	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 51 A	10	33%	33%	33%	33%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	10	52%	52%	52%	52%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
24 20% Silesia El 6% 46	1	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 47 A	20	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	1	39%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
60 45% TAIWAN E P 5% 61	24	48	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	- 3%	- 3%	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 51 C	2	32%	32%	32%	32%	- 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	10	52%	52%	52%	52%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
60 50% Tokyo City 5% 61	54	50	49	49	49	49	49	+ 1/2	- 1/2	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 51 C	1	48	48	48	48	- 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	1	39%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
50 40% Tokyo City 5% 62	1	42	42	42	42	42	42	- 1	- 1	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 51 C	17	47%	47%	47%	47%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	1	39%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		
50 49% Tokyo El 6% 53	53	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	- 1/2	- 1/2	80 67 Un Sf Wk 6% 51 C	50	38	38	38	38	- 1/2	- 1/2	42% 38 Uruguay 3% 84	4	46%	46%	46%	46%	+ 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2		

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange
For Week Ended Saturday, July 16

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1938. Stock and Dividend High. Low. in Dollars. Net Sales.

High. Low. Net. Sales.

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	Net High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.	Range 1938	Stock and Dividend in Dollars	Net High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.	Range 1938	Sales in 1000's. High. Low. Last. Chge.	
80 59% Midvale (1/2e)	71 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2 + 1/2 .50	105 1/2 66 Sher-Wna (1/2e)	105 1/2 104 105 1/2 - 1/2 1,450	35 21% As G & E 5s 50	34 33% 32 1/2 33	104% 104% CAN NOR P 5s 53	5 104% 104% 104% + 1/4	
1% Mid-West Abr	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/2 .50	111 1/2 107 Sher-Wna pf (5)	110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 + 1/2 200	33% 21 As G & E 5s 68	56 33% 31 1/2 33 1/2 + 1/4	108% 104% Bell T Can S 55-A	56 93% 92 1/2 93 1/2 + 1/4	
5% Mid-Oil	8 1/2 7 1/2 8 1/2 + 1/2 .800	11 1/2 5% Silix (1)	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 + 1/2 200	34% 20% As G & E 4 1/2s 48	10 34 32 32 + 1/4	112% 112% Bell T Can S 55-B	10 34 32 32 + 1/4	
11% Mid-Oil & S (35e)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 - 1/2 .300	2 1/2 1/2 Simplicity Pat	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 - 1/2 200	30 30% As G & E 4 1/2s 49 C	30 32% 30% 31 1/2 + 1/4	119% 119% Bell T Can S 60 C	30 32% 30% 31 1/2 + 1/4	
33% 24% Min. M & M (30e)	25 35 35 35 + 1/2 .100	25 21/2 Singer Mfg (6a)	24 24 24 24 - 1/2 200	100% 100% As G & E 4 1/2s 50	100% 100% 100% + 1/4	100% 96% Atlan City Ed 3 1/2s 6	100% 100% 100% + 1/4	
9% 6% Mock J Voch (.30e)	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 + 1/2 .100	4 1/2 Solar Mfg	4 3/4 4 3/4 4 3/4 + 1/2 1,400	100% 92% Atlan Gas Ld 4 1/2s 55	100% 92% 99 1/2 + 1/4	100% 87% BALDW L 6s 50	100% 87% 86 + 1/4	
6% 31% Monogram Pic	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 .1,700	1 1/2 Sonotone	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 1,800	81 1/2 57 Bell T Can S 55-A	61 81 79 80 - 1/4	114% 110% Bell T Can S 55-B	32 113 112 113 + 1/4	
24% 1% Monroe L A (05e)	2 2 2 2 + 1/2 .200	5 1/2 Son Mfrs	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 400	122% 117% Bell T Can S 55-B	15 119% 119% 119% + 1/4	122% 120% Bell T Can S 60 C	4 122 122 122 + 1/4	
155 123 Montg Ward A (7)	153 146 151 151 - 2 240	39 25% So Penn Oil (1/2a)	36 36 36 36 + 1/2 700	87 70 Birm Ed 4 1/2s 68	40 87 86 86 + 1/4	87 70 Birm Ed 4 1/2s 68	40 87 86 86 + 1/4	
31 28 Montg H & P (1%)	29 29 29 29 + 1/2 .50	28 25% So Ed B pf (1/2)	28 25 25 25 + 1/2 100	69% 55% Birm Gas 5s 59	5 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	69% 55% Birm Gas 5s 59	5 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	
97% 34% Mount City Cop	7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 + 1/2 .6,600	25 23% So Col Pow	25 25 25 25 + 1/2 100	87 71/2 Broad Riv P 5s 54	2 81 80 80 + 1/4	87 71/2 Broad Riv P 5s 54	2 81 80 80 + 1/4	
54% 41% Mount Prod (60)	6 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 .1,700	1 1/2 Soa Union Gas	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	
10 6 Murry O Mfg (.15e)	8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 + 1/2 .600	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	
124% Muskeg P Ring	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 + 1/2 .100	7 1/2 Southland R (20e)	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 1,500	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 1,500	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 1,500	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 1,500	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 1,500	
81/2 7 NACHMAN SPG	7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 .100	4 1/2 Spencer Shoe	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 + 1/2 200	1 1/2 Stand Cap & S (1.60)	17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 + 1/2 100	108% 104% CAN NOR P 5s 53	5 104% 104% 104% + 1/4	
8 3% Nat Auto Fib	8 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 + 1/2 .2,100	1 1/2 Stand Dredg	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 300	14 1/2 Stand Inv	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2 100	98 73 Care P & L 5s 56	64 93% 92 1/2 93 1/2 + 1/4	
7% 4% Nat Baking (3e)	7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 + 1/2 .500	14 1/2 Stand Inv	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2 450	104 94% Cedar Pat Mfg 5s 53	3 115 115 115 + 1/4	115% 113% Cedar Pat Mfg 5s 53	3 115 115 115 + 1/4	
1% 1% Nat Belles Hess	11 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 + 1/2 .3,200	14 1/2 St Oli Ky (1)	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2 2,600	103% 92 Cen III P 5s 56 E	79 103% 102% 103% + 1/4	104 94% Cen III P 5s 56 E	79 103% 102% 103% + 1/4	
11 1/2 6% Nat City Lines	10 1/2 9 1/2 10 1/2 + 1/2 .300	14 1/2 St Oli Ky (1)	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2 2,600	97% 82 Cen III P 4 1/2s 81 H	12 97% 96 96 + 1/4	97% 82 Cen III P 4 1/2s 81 H	12 97% 96 96 + 1/4	
14% 12% Nat Fuel G (1)	13 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2 .3,900	14 1/2 St Oli Ohio (1)	14 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 + 1/2 1,300	85% 78 Cen IV P 5s 56	81 84 84 84 + 1/4	85% 78 Cen IV P 5s 56	81 84 84 84 + 1/4	
3/4% 3/4% Nat Mfr & Sirs	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 + 1/2 .400	14 1/2 St Pow & Lt	14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 + 1/2 500	81 66 Cen Pow 5s 57 D	7 80 80 80 + 1/4	81 66 Cen Pow 5s 57 D	7 80 80 80 + 1/4	
33 15% Nat Oil Prod (40e)	33 32 32 32 + 1/2 .1,600	14 1/2 St Pow & Lt	14 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 + 1/2 500	41 24 Cen St El 5s 54	115 36% 34% 34 + 1/4	41 24 Cen St El 5s 54	115 36% 34% 34 + 1/4	
64% 38% Nat P & L (6)	63 61 61 61 + 1/2 .650	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	41 23 Cen St El 5s 48	57 36% 34% 34 + 1/4	41 23 Cen St El 5s 48	57 36% 34% 34 + 1/4	
6 2% Nat Rub Mch	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 .600	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	56 32 Cen St P & L 5s 53	57 55% 52 55% + 1/4	56 32 Cen St P & L 5s 53	57 55% 52 55% + 1/4	
5 1/2% Nat Service	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 .500	1 1/2 Stand Sl-Lead	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 3,200	107% 105% Cen Dist 4 1/2s 70	15 105% 105% 105% + 1/4	107% 105% Cen Dist 4 1/2s 70	15 105% 105% 105% + 1/4	
32 10% Nat St Cas (1/2e)	56 54 54 54 + 1/2 .125	1 1/2 Stand Sl-Lead	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 1,000	106% 104% Cen Dist 4 1/2s 70	15 105% 105% 105% + 1/4	106% 104% Cen Dist 4 1/2s 70	15 105% 105% 105% + 1/4	
10% 10% Nat Trans (35e)	12 12 12 12 + 1/2 .500	3 1/2 Stand Tube B	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 + 1/2 100	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	1 1/2 Stand Tube B	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 25	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 25	
9 1/2 11% Nat Trans (35e)	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 + 1/2 .2,500	3 1/2 Stand Tube B	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 + 1/2 100	10 10 10 10 + 1/2 25	1 1/2 Stand Tube B	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 25	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 25	
16 12% Nat Trans (35e)	16 14 14 14 + 1/2 .400	6 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
50% 29% Nat Trans (35e)	50 48 48 48 + 1/2 .400	6 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
6 3% 31% Nelson (H)	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 + 1/2 .200	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
102 82% New Eng Ind T & T (3e)	101 96 96 96 + 1/2 .100	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
10 4% N H Clark	9 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 + 1/2 .500	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
13 12% New Ind (30e)	13 13 13 13 + 1/2 .1,050	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
72% 45% New Ind Min (1e)	214 214 214 214 + 1/2 .400	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
24% 14% New Mex & Ariz Ld	214 214 214 214 + 1/2 .400	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
76% 42% Newmont Min (1e)	73 69 69 69 + 1/2 .2,100	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
30% 20% NY & Hos Ros (1/2e)	29 29 29 29 + 1/2 .1,000	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
10% 54% NY C Ormousine	165 165 165 165 + 1/2 .3,000	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
80 50% NY Ind P 7% pf (7)	80 76 76 76 + 1/2 .100	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
6 4% NY Pipe L (20e)	6 6 6 6 + 1/2 .100	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
14% 6% Sta Pow A	124 112 112 112 + 1/2 .1,900	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
14% 6% Sta Pow A	124 112 112 112 + 1/2 .1,900	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
14% 6% Sta Pow A	124 112 112 112 + 1/2 .1,900	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4	8 67% 67% Cities Ser 5s 54	8 65% 65% 65% + 1/4
14% 6% Sta Pow A	124 112 112 112 + 1/2 .1,900	1 1/2 Stl Co Can Ltd (1/2a)	1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 + 1/2 500	69 69 69 69 + 1/2 50</td				

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1938 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Range 1938. High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Range 1938. High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.	Net in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Chge.
118 115% New Amer Gas 5s 48	5 117 116 117 .	15 9% St L Gas & C 6s 47	* 1 13% 13% 13% — %	97 1/2 86% Wise F & L 4s 66 A	* 28 97% 96% 97% 1/2 %	97 1/2 86% Wise F & L 4s 66 A	* 28 97% 96% 97% 1/2 %	97 1/2 86% Wise F & L 4s 66 A
58 39% New Eng G & E 5s 50	65 57% 54% 57% 3	27 21% Schulte R E 6s 51	* 9 27% 26 27% + 1/2	105 96% Scripps 5 1/2 43	33 101 100% 100% 100% + 1/2	105 96% YADKIN RIV P 5s 41	33 101 100% 100% 100% + 1/2	105 96% YADKIN RIV P 5s 41
38 40% New Eng G & E 5s 14	48 58 56 58 + 3	102 6% Scullin St 3s 51	* 100 52 52 + 5%	85 58% York Rys 5s 37	58 82% 82% 82% + 2%	85 58% York Rys 5s 37	58 82% 82% 82% + 2%	85 58% York Rys 5s 37
38 40% New Eng G & E 5s 47	70 58 56 58 + 2%	66 38% Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 67 A	* 10 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	57 72 York Rys 5s 47 st	57 82% 82% 82% + 1/2	57 72 York Rys 5s 47 st	57 82% 82% 82% + 1/2	57 72 York Rys 5s 47 st
90 94% New Eng Pow 5s 44	22 87% 86% 87% + 1/2	105% 10% Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 67 B	* 8 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	5 59 58% 59 + 1/2
87 7% New Eng Pow 5s 48	13 80% 80% 80 .	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 8 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
81 63% New Ori F S 6s 49 A.	9 80% 80% 80 .	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
93 86% New Ori F S 5s 42 st.	13 80% 80% 80 .	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
113% 112% N Y & West Lt 5s 54	1 113% 113% 113% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
105% 102% N Y & West Lt 4s 4s 2004	3 105 105 105 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
84 45% N Y Penn & O 4 1/2 s 50 wa	5 70% 68% 68% — 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
108% 102% N Y Penn & O 4 1/2 s 67	35 100% 100% 100% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
89 78 No Am L & P 5 1/2 s 50	40 96% 96% 96% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
49 30 Nor Cos Ut 5 1/2 s 48 A.	12 49 47 48 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
108% 105% Nor Ind G & E 6s 52	1 108% 108% 108% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
102% 93% Nor Ind Pub S 5s 69	47 102% 101% 102% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
102% 93% Nor Ind Ph S 6s 66 C.	7 102% 102% 102% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
98% 86% Nor Ind Pub S 4 1/2 s 70 E.	38 98% 98% 98% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
105% 102% Norwest Lt 4s 45 st.	4 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
95% 87% Norwest Lt 4s 57	16 95% 94% 94 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
107% 103% OGDEN GAS 5s 45.	2 107% 107% 107% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
107 104% Ohio Pow 5s 52 B.	20 105% 105% 105% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
106% 102% Ohio Pow 4 1/2 s 56 D.	31 105% 104% 104% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
97% 83 Okia Nat Gas 5s 46	14 97% 96% 96 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
103 82 Okia Nat Gas 4 1/2 s 51 A.	19 103 102 103 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
82 69 Okia F & Wat 5s 48	11 82 80 80 .	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
103% 100 PAC COAST F 5s 40.	2 102% 102% 102% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
118 114 Pac G & E 6s 41 B.	1 115% 115% 115% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
95% 84 Pac F & L 5s 48 A.	55 93% 93% 93 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
77 75 Pac F & L 5s 48 B.	33 75% 74% 74 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
89 74 Pen Cent F & L 4 1/2 s 77.	56 87% 84% 87% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
93 78 Pen Cent F & L 5s 79.	2 90% 90% 90 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
94 76 Pen El 4s 71 F.	25 94% 94% 94 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
99 82 Pen-Off Ed 6s 50.	12 99% 96% 97% + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
86 75 Pen-Off Ed 5 1/2 s 50.	1 91% 91% 91 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
107 104 Pitts Coal Co 6s 49	9 107% 106% 106 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
108 104 Pitts Steel 6s 48	2 89% 89% 89 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
68 70 Portland G & C 5s 40	16 63% 62% 63 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
108% 105% Potomac Ed 4 1/2 s 56 E.	18 107% 107% 107 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
109 107 Potomac Ed 4 1/2 s 61 F.	18 107% 107% 107 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
65 69 Potrore Sng 7s 47 st.	5 37 37 37 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 23% 23% — %
105 102 Pub Sv N III 4 1/2 s 78 D.	1 104% 104% 104 + 1/2	105 102 Shaw W & P 4 1/2 s 70 D	* 5 59 58% 59 + 1/2	74 95% 95% 95% — 1/2	24 17% AGRI MTG BK 7s 46	1 23% 23% 23% — %	24 20 Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	1 23% 2

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Saturday.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Key.	Bid. Offer.
Argentina unif 4s, 1897	89 93
1 Bolivia 7s, 1926	14% 4%
2 Brazil 4s, 1899	7 10
3 Brazil 4s, 1893	7% 10%
4 Brazil 5s, 1895	8 11
1 Brazil Funding 5s, 1931	21% 22%
2 Brazil rts 1900	7 10
1 Brazil 1910	7 10
1 British Intern. Issues	OW ..
2 British Govt. 4% 1912	50 63
(510 pieces)	..
Buenos Aires 4s, 1915-60	45
(410 pieces)	..
1 Canada Valley 7s, 1946	104 11%
1 Chile all issues	OW ..
1 Colombia Govt.	OW ..
1 Costa Rica, issues	BW ..
Costa Rica 5s, 1911	16% 19
1 Cuban Dollar and Internal issues	OW BW
1 French Internal issues	OW BW
1 German Funding 3s, 1946	32% 33
1 German Dollar coupons	OW ..
1 German Internal	OW BW
1 Grecia 3s, 1934	28% 29%
1 Jugoslavia Funding 5s, 1949	50%
1 Polish Dollar and Internal issues	OW BW
1 Santa Fe 7s, 1942	63 ..
1 Serb 7s & 8s	OW ..
1 Swedish Internal issues	BW ..
1 Swiss Internal issues	OW ..
Tokio Sto 5s, 1960	40 45
Uruguay 5s, 1919	39 43

CANADIAN SECURITIES

PROVINCIAL ISSUES:		
Principal and interest payable in United States funds:		
Alberta 14% 1956	52% 55	
Alberta 7s, 1943	54% 56%	
Brit Columbia 4s, 1933	57% 60%	
Brit Columbia 4s, 1954	90 101	
Manitoba 4s, 1957	82% 85%	
Manitoba 4s, 1960	87 90	
New Brunswick 5s, 1960	100 111	
Nova Scotia 4s, 1952	109 111	
Ontario 4s, 1966	108 110	
Ontario 4s, 1951	114 116	
Ontario 4s, 1950	120 124	
Quebec 4s, 1958	108 110	
Quebec 4s, 1956	112 114	
Saskatchewan 4s, 1960	75 79	
Saskatchewan 5s, 1959	81 85	
Interest payment reduced one-half, effective June 1, 1936.		
MUNICIPAL ISSUES:		
5 Montreal 5s, 9/1/45..	104 104%	
5 Montreal 4s, 2/1/46..	102% 103%	
5 Montreal 4s, 1/1/50..	103% 104%	
5 Montreal 5s, 5/1/54..	105% 106%	
5 Montreal 4s, 4/1/71..	101 101%	
5 Montreal Metro Comm 5s, 11/1/42..	102 102%	
5 Montreal Metro Comm 5s, 5/1/66..	103% 104%	
5 Montreal Metro Comm 4s, 11/1/54..	100% 101%	
5 Quebec City 5s, 6/1/50..	105 105%	
5 Three Rivers (City of) 5s, 5/1/44..	103%	
INDUSTRIAL ISSUES:		
23 Dominion Gas & Elec 6s, 1945	83% 84%	
U. S. GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS		
ARKANSAS:		
62 Arkansas Rtg Rd Dist 3s 1/1/40	79 80	
62 Arkansas Hwy 5s.....	92 93%	
ILLINOIS:		
62 Franklin Co Comm Consol S/D No. 47 ref 5s (Benton, 1M, 12/1/43, 1M, 12/1/44, 3M, 12/1/50...) 102 ..		
FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS		
44s. Nov. 1955-38..	101% 101%	
45. June 1946-44..	111 111%	
5/4s. May, 1955-45..	104% 105	
5/4s. July, 1955-45..	105% 106%	
3s. Jan., 1956-46..	102% 103%	
3s. May, 1956-16..	103% 103%	
JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS		
Atlantis 3s, 1941-38..	99 100%	
Atlantic 3s, 1941-38..	100% ..	
12/12s. 1941-38..	50 50	
Burlington 4s, 1937-57..	50 55	
Central Ill 5s, 1933-53..	28 31	
Chicago 5s, '31-51..	6 7	
Denver 5s, 1936-56..	99 101	
First Car 5s, 1932-52..	98 101%	
First Mfgm 3/4s, 1941-42..	98 101	
First Mfgm Oris 5s, 1931-44..	99 101%	
First Trust 5s, 1937-67..	99 101	
First Tr Ch 4s, 1939-50..	102 102	
First Tr Ch 4s, 1939-50..	101 101	
Fremont 5s, 1933-53..	78 ..	
Fremont 5s, 1931-51..	79 ..	
Fremont 4s, 1938-66..	77 ..	
Grenoble 5s, 1938-58..	100% 100%	
Hill Mfgm 5s, 1934-54..	88 94	
Iowa 5s, 1936-56..	94 97	
Lafayette 5s, 1932-53..	99 101	
Lafayette 4s, 1938-58..	98% 101%	
Lincoln 4s, 1937-67..	88 93	
Lincoln 5s, 1931-51..	89 94	
Lincoln 5s, 1938-58..	90 ..	
New York 5s, 1938-58..	99 100%	
1st Louis 4s, 1941-38..	104 105	
1st Louis 4s, 1936-56..	28 31	
1st Louis 5s, 1934-54..	28 31	
San Antonio 3s, 1942-39..	99 100%	
No Mine 5s, 1932-52..	15 16%	
8 W Ariz 5s, 1937-57..	69 74	
Va-Carolina 3s, 1941-38..	99 100%	
Virginia 5s, 1935-65..	99% 100%	
Fiat due to default in interest.		
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS		
American Railways deba 4/4s, 1963..	40 ..	
Colombia Govt 5s, 1941-71	74	
Colombia El Pr 6s, 1947-103	103 ..	
El Paso Elec 5s, 1950-51..	103 103%	
Gas & El Bergen 5s, 1919-11	..	
Hudson Co Gas 5s, 1949-121	..	
Inseel Ut 6s, '40. "F" C" 6% 7%		
Jersey Cy. Hob & P 40 50 53		
Mountain Sta. P 5s, 1938-57	88	
Mountain Sta. P 5s, 1938-57	89	
Newark Canal Gas 5s, '48-119	..	
Peterson Rwy 3s, 1944-50..	80 ..	
Phila. & Garrettsf 5s/52 42	..	
Puget St P & L 5s, '49, 75	76	

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid. Offer.
So Jersey G & E 5s, 1955-121	..
Un Elec N J 4s, 1948-114%	..
United Ryws (St Louis) actuals 4s	19 20
United Ryws (St Louis) c/d 4s	18 19
†Traded flat.	
CHICAGO TRACTION BONDS	
4 Calumet & So Chi 1st 5s, 1927	45 50
4 Chicago City Ryw 1st 5s, 1927	39% 41
4 Chicago City & Com 5s, '27 5% 6%	
4 Chicago Ryw 1st 5s, 1927 40% 42	
4 Chicago Ryw "A" 5s, '27 7% 8%	
4 Chicago Ryw "B" 5s, '27 3% 4%	
†Traded flat.	
INDUSTRIAL AND MIS. BONDS	
American Tobacco 4s, 51, 107	..
American Wire Fabric 7s, 1942	90 95
Beth Mt. Hudson River Bridge 7s, 1953	..
Chicago Stockyards 5s/6s 1931 93	..
Deep Rock Oil 7s, 1937	..
c/d ..	75 76%
†Hayton Ryw 5s, 1938..	10 12
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946..	35 45
22 New Food Prods with trimmings 6s 1944..	23 ..
New York Hoboken 5s, '46 30 40	
Scovill Mfg 5s/6s, 1945-107	108%
Toledo R R 4s, 1957-105	
Withbee Sherman 6s, 193..	45
Woodland Farm Dairy 6s, 1944..	87% ..
Woodward Iron 1st 5s, '62 101	
Woodward Iron 2d 5s, '62 95% 100	
Selling flat due to default in interest.	

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

Key.	Bid. Offer.
Central Penn National	28% 32%
City National	14% 18%
Corn Exchange	41% 45%
Fidelity Philadelphia	280 300
Finance of Pennsylvania	188 178
Frost National	23% 27%
Fruit National	15 18
Girard	62% 67%
Industrial	8 11
Integrity	2% 4%
Land Title B & T	2% 4%
Market Street Natl	28% 28%
Nat Bank of Greenwood	40 ..
Ninth Ave & Tremont	9 12
North Philadelphia	85 95
North Phila. reg.	50 50
NY Title & Mfg 5s/6s	50 50
Woodward 1st 5s, '62 101	
Woodward Iron 2d 5s, '62 95% 100	
Selling flat due to default in interest.	

BANK STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid. Offer.
Fifth Avenue National	665 725
Fidelity Union	1,000 1,730
Fulton Trust	100 105
Guaranty Trust	236 241
Irving Trust	106 114%
Kings County Trust	1,550 2,150
Lawyers Trust	28 32
Manufacturers cum pf.	50 52
Merrill Lynch International	168 183
National Bronx	35 40
National Safety	124 141%
New York Trust	924 95%
Penn Exchange	9 11
Public National	274 28%
Sterling National	51% 54%
Title Guarantee	54% 64%
Traders	18 18
Underwriters Trust	80 90
United States Trust	1,465 1,515

INSURANCE STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid. Offer.
New York Fire	154 174%
North River	26% 25%
Northern	85 89
Old Line Life	10 12
Pacific Fire	108 112
Revere (Paul)	224 23%
Rhode Island	5 7
Rossia	5 6
Travelers	490 540
U S Fidelity & Guaranty	14 15%
U S Fire	51% 53%
U S Guaranty	49% 53%
Westcoast	23% 25%
Seaboard Surety	23 25
Security Insurance	33% 35
Springfield Fire & Mar.	122 125
Stuyvesant	3% 4%
Sun Life of Canada	490 540
Travelers Insurance Co.	460 465
U S Fidelity & Guaranty	14 15%
U S Fire	51% 53%
U S Guaranty	49% 53%
Westchester Fire	32% 34%

INVESTMENT TRUST SEC'S

Key.	Bid. Offer.
Asoc Nat Shares	51% 61%
Assd Old Stocks Shs A	5% 6%
Corporate Trust AA (mod.)	2.68 ..
Fidelity Trust AA ac md.	2.69 ..
Deposited Ins N Y A	1.51 ..
Deposited Ins Shs B	0.50 ..
Diversified Trust D	3.65 ..
Diversified Trust D.	6.00 6.25
Fundamental Tr Shares	4.83 5.50
Independence Trust Shrs.	2.50 ..
Nationwide Securities B	1.32 ..
No Am Bond T cts.	0.52 ..
No Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.50 ..
Premier Shares	3% 3%
Primary Trust Shares.	2.00 2.35
Super Corp Am C D.	5.82 ..
Super Corp Am AA BB.	2.12 ..
Trust Std Investment C.	2.42 ..
Trust Std Investment D.	2.37 ..
United St Inv B.	5.97 ..
United Y Banks	1.11 ..
Useips A	1.11 ..
Useips B	1.11 ..
Useips C	1.11 ..
Management	1.27 ..
Administered Fd second.	12.36 13.15
Affiliated Fund	3.92 4.32
American Gen Eq.	.56 ..
America Holding Corp.	19% 21
Amer Busines Shs	3.38 3.78
Brown Fund	15.09 17.10
British Type Inv.	28 43
Broad St Inv Co Inc.	24

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

	(Thousands)			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Combined Fed. Res. Banks	July 13, 1938.	July 6, 1938.	July 13, 1937.	July 6, 1938.	July 14, 1937.
ASSETS.						
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S.						
Treasury	\$10,634,922	\$10,634,927	\$8,825,407	\$4,458,423	\$4,397,244	\$3,349,414
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,584	9,584	9,549	1,854	1,854	1,270
Other cash	401,129	374,414	307,824	108,833	97,137	82,254
Total reserves	\$11,045,935	\$11,019,225	\$9,152,780	\$4,569,110	\$4,496,235	\$3,432,938
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	6,005	4,704	11,718	2,433	2,252	6,800
Other bills discounted	3,261	3,254	3,328	440	473	1,762
Total bills discounted	\$9,266	\$7,958	\$15,046	\$2,873	\$2,725	\$8,571
Bills bought in open market	540	537	3,596	213	210	1,339
Industrial advances	16,274	16,361	21,759	4,198	4,256	5,885
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds	744,105	744,105	732,508	226,407	226,407	210,233
Treasury notes	1,174,105	1,165,105	1,165,713	357,242	354,504	334,566
Treasury bills	645,805	654,805	627,969	196,498	199,236	180,230
Total U. S. Government securities	\$2,564,015	\$2,564,015	\$2,526,190	\$780,147	\$780,147	\$725,029
Total bills and securities	\$2,590,095	\$2,588,871	\$2,566,591	\$787,431	\$787,338	\$740,824
Due from foreign banks	180	183	219	66	69	52
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	25,552	20,252	26,890	5,426	3,023	6,442
Uncollected items	644,090	585,567	759,714	160,892	143,427	189,228
Bank premises	44,578	44,577	45,601	9,874	9,874	10,053
All other assets	46,077	44,837	42,945	13,888	13,467	12,416
Total assets	\$14,396,457	\$14,303,512	\$12,594,740	\$5,546,687	\$5,453,433	\$4,391,983
LIABILITIES.						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,134,161	\$4,174,869	\$4,213,988	\$899,523	\$913,591	\$927,059
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account	8,273,069	8,073,675	6,927,951	3,921,663	3,783,408	3,026,785
United States Treasurer-general account	627,928	770,193	90,232	211,032	272,215	31,272
Foreign bank	128,957	134,865	159,009	46,691	48,395	58,418
Other deposits	242,816	227,997	115,621	191,680	177,994	49,000
Total deposits	\$9,272,770	\$9,206,730	\$7,292,813	\$4,371,066	\$4,282,012	\$3,165,475
Deferred availability items	638,000	571,624	741,434	154,970	136,874	179,064
Capital paid in	133,706	133,667	132,459	50,956	50,956	51,223
Surplus (Section 7)	147,739	147,739	145,854	51,943	51,943	51,474
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,683	27,683	27,490	7,744	7,744	7,744
Reserve for contingencies	32,845	32,846	35,906	8,210	8,210	9,117
All other liabilities	9,553	8,354	4,886	2,275	2,104	827
Total liabilities	\$14,396,457	\$14,303,512	\$12,594,740	\$5,546,687	\$5,453,433	\$4,391,983
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.4%	82.3%	79.5%	86.7%	86.5%	83.9%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	\$1,097,000	\$1,368,000	\$4,150,000	\$394,000	\$491,000	\$1,470,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	13,500,000	13,468,000	16,171,000	3,955,000	3,957,000	5,527,000

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

	(Millions of dollars)	All Reporting	Chicago	N. Y. City
LOANS—				
Business*	3,885	3,880	4,407	339
Open market	335	330	463	16
Stock Market:				
Brokers	638	661	1,356	29
Other	578	577	651	67
Total	1,551	1,238	2,063	97
Real estate	1,159	1,157	1,161	12
Banks	118	120	106	1
Other	1,518	1,522	1,514	55
Total loans	8,281	8,252	9,714	519
INVESTMENTS—				
Govt. bonds	7,730	7,731	8,258	869
Govt. guaranteed	1,505	1,495	1,150	120
Other securities	3,002	2,998	3,041	307
Total invest.	12,237	12,224	12,449	1,296
TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	20,468	20,476	22,163	815
Res. with F. R. Bk.	6,737	6,577	5,352	943
Cash in vault	415	403	325	35
Bal. with domes. bks.	2,462	2,428	1,801	203
Other assets—net	50	49	61	478
Demand deposits, adjusted	14,994	14,801	15,031	1,527
Time deposits	5,209	5,229	5,250	464
Government deposits	455	463	451	77
Interbank deposits:				
Domestic banks	5,922	5,963	5,105	708
Foreign banks	312	318	628	7
Borrowings	7	7	7	7
Other liabilities	17	17	19	294
Capital account	246	246	239	1,480

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

	No of Centers	July 6, 1938.	Week Ended June 29, 1938.	July 7, 1937.
Federal Reserve District	Included.			
1-Boston	17	\$450,776	\$432,131	\$489,751
2-New York	15	3,902,145	3,647,180	4,622,511
3-Philadelphia	18	465,045	398,827	458,151
4-Cleveland	25	491,706	417,976	588,127
5-Richmond	24	286,808	249,489	319,358
6-Atlanta	26	221,453	189,413	225,366
7-Chicago	41	1,062,332	1,011,673	1,178,412
8-St. Louis	16	212,353	202,594	240,893
9-Minneapolis	17	139,240	129,358	155,083
10-Kansas City	28	253,096	232,685	300,014
11-Dallas	18	176,222	170,870	186,036
12-San Francisco	29	623,578	573,752	649,454
Total	274	\$8,184,754	\$7,655,948	\$9,416,126
New York City	1	3,472,921	3,271,718	4,292,450
Total outside New York City	273	\$4,711,833	\$4,384,230	\$5,123,676

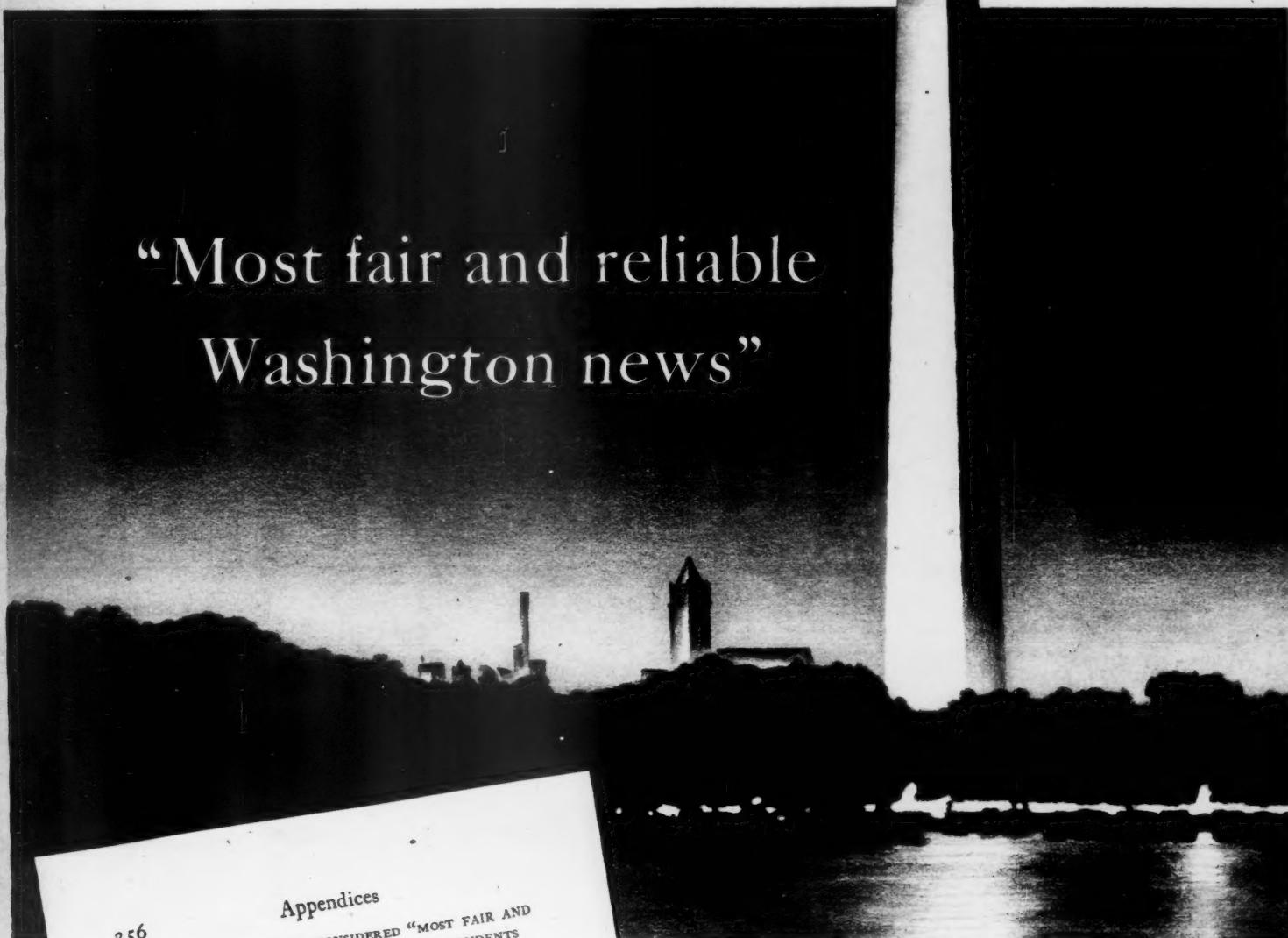
MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

	Time Loans	Prime	Com.	Paper	Bankers' Acceptances	1938.	1937.
Call Loans—60-90 Days	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.	4-6 Mos.
\$Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av.
April 30..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
May 7..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
May 14..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
May 21..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
May 28..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
June 4..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
June 11..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
June 18..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
June 25..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
July 2..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
July 9..	1 1	1.00	1 1/4	1.25	1 1/2	1.50	1 1/2
Call Loans—60-90 Days	4-6 Months	4-6 Months	4-6 Months	4-6 Months	4-6 Months	4-6 Months	4-6 Months
Asked rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.	Average of renewal rate.

*New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. ‡Average of renewal rate.

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

	At Close of Business July 13, 1938	(Thousands)	Total U. S. F. R. Notes Due Members
District.			
Boston	\$672,280	\$354	\$196,203
New York	4,569,110	2,873	780,147
Philadelphia	517,234	1,298	230,771
Cleveland	722,849	503	240,262
Richmond	324,907	973	127,224
Atlanta	249,913	794	111,966
Chicago	2,184,261	1,611	278,831
St. Louis	330,259	80	114,411
Minneapolis	234,826	149	73,430
Kansas City	297,820	202	118,631
Dallas	211,271	307	84,



"Most fair and reliable Washington news"

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Appendices

XXIV. THE NEWSPAPERS CONSIDERED "MOST FAIR AND RELIABLE" BY 99 WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS

PAPER	1ST CHOICE	POINTS	IND.	POINTS	3RD	POINTS	NUMBER MENTIONS	TOTAL POINTS
N. Y. Times	64	640	16	80	9	27	89	747
Baltimore Sun	14	140	21	105	13	39	48	284
Christian Science Monitor	3	30	9	45	5	15	17	90
Scripps-Howard Papers*	4	40	6	30	5	15	15	85
St. Louis Post- Dispatch	2	20	8	40	8	24	18	84
Washington Star	2	20	8	40	4	12	14	72
N. Y. Herald Tribune			8	40	9	27	17	67
Washington Post	3	30	2	10			5	40
Phila. Record	2	20	3	15			5	35
Kans. City Star			1	5	6	18	7	23
Newark Evening News			2	10	1	3	3	13
Des Moines Regis- ter & Tribune				2	6	2	6	
Chicago Daily News				2	6	2	6	

One vote for first choice was cast for each of the following papers: Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Enquirer, Daily Worker, Providence Journal.

* Some correspondents wrote "Scripps-Howard," others named a Scripps-Howard paper. It was thought advisable to combine the vote in one group.

Ninety-nine leading Washington newspaper correspondents cast their votes in a confidential questionnaire for the newspaper presenting "the most fair and reliable Washington news." The New York Times was first choice of 64. The other 35 votes were scattered among 12 newspapers.

The poll was conducted by Leo C. Rosten and is reported in his new book, "The Washington Correspondents."

To the newspaper reader seeking *all* the news — accurate and unbiased — this expert judgment is significant.

The New York Times

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

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